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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE-MOZAMBIQUE LIVESTOCK TRADE--Bulawayo. Mozambique wants to buy Zimbabwe livestock for a major agricultural development project. It needs 900 highly graded beef breeding cows, 30 beef bulls, 25 breeding mares, 25 geldings and three stallions. The stock is wanted for the Inhassane/Ramalbusca agricultural development project in the eastern province of Inhambane, between Maputo and Beira. The government of Mozambique, which is asking for tenders for the breeding stock, has been granted a loan of 8,000,000 Financial Units of Account from the African Development Fund for financing the project, to be implemented for four years. Only suppliers in nearby or neighbouring countries to Mozambique (excluding South Africa) will be considered. Mozambique wants what they term "prequalification livestock." The vice-chairman of the Zimbabwe Livestock Improvement Committee, which is an advisory committee to the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr J. D. Norton, said yesterday that the ministry's policy did not permit the export of non-pedigree stock. "In this instance it may be possible, given that there are people in Zimbabwe interested, to get special ministry authority to export graded animals, which are not as highly pedigreed as the accepted stock. But strictly speaking Zimbabwe cannot afford to make such a concession because it is short of meat itself," said Mr Norton, who is also chief of animal production in the ministry's Department of Conservation and Extension. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/447

PRESIDENTIAL MEASURES FOLLOWING LUCAPA, DAIMANG VISIT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] A dispatch signed by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic, announces a series of measures aimed at lending new impetus to the construction of the city of Lucapa, capital of Lunda-Norte, as well as improving the administration of DIAMANG [Angola Diamond Company].

During his recent visit to Lunda-Norte, Angola's chief of state said there were certain negative situations that needed to be corrected for the development of the province.

Following is the communique of the Angolan chief of state.

Whereas, as observed during the recent visit of 5 and 6 August, the prevailing situation in the zone of Lucapa shows troubling areas of noncompliance with higher decisions of the party and government, particularly the guidelines left by our late beloved President Agostinho Neto;

Whereas civil construction in the city of Lucapa, capital of Lunda-Norte, has been virtually abandoned, with part of the imported material and equipment in a state of deterioration, and it is urgent to ascertain the causes and assign responsibility for said situation;

Also, whereas it is necessary to strengthen the Diamond Security Department, to develop more efficient action to combat the illegal traffic in diamonds and to detect and prevent the assaults and robberies (which have recently increased markedly) suffered by the structures of [DIAMANG], the enterprise responsible for prospecting, mining and other operations involved in the production and marketing of this important source of foreign exchange for the country;

I determine:

--That a member of the Executive Commission of the Lunda-Norte Provincial Party Committee be designated to supervise, closely and in situ, the operations relative to construction of the temporary nucleus of the city of Lucapa.

--That appropriate conditions be created to install, as quickly as possible, the Provincial Commission of Lunda Norte, in the city of Lucapa.

--That the ad hoc commission created in early 1979 hold a meeting no later than 30 August 1981 to evaluate the applicability of the philosophy underlying the creation of the Lucapa Installation Office. The commission is expected to present proposals for the improved functioning of said office. The commission should also:

a. Establish criteria enabling it to insure supervision of civil construction works in the city of Lucapa;

b. Designate an under-director for the Installation Office, who should be a resident of the city of Lucapa.

--That quick and effective action should be taken to insure immediate installation of a power station to provide a reliable electric power supply to the city of Lucapa, since DIAMANG finds it impossible to provide that supply.

--That the generator now aboard one of the ships anchored at the Port of Luanda be unloaded immediately and shipped to Lucapa, to guarantee local production of pipe joints.

--That the Lucapa Installation Office take immediate steps to establish a provincial office of the Construction Ministry in the city of Lucapa.

--That an inquiry be undertaken to ascertain the damage to the national economy as a result of the inaction of agencies involved in executing the project for construction of the temporary nucleus of the city of Lucapa.

--That said inquiry be conducted by a commission composed of members of the Office of the President of the Republic (which will coordinate the investigation) and of the Planning and Finance ministries.

--That no retaliatory measures shall be permitted against national or foreign workers who have had the courage to report the irregularities and undisciplined acts within the structures of the Lucapa Installation Office.

--That Comrade Jose Mendes Manuel Isabel be relieved of his duties as director of the Diamond Security Department and demoted from the rank of captain, without prejudice to other measures that may be taken at the level of the respective ministry. Due consideration has been given to the fact that the comrade participated in the struggle for national liberation.

--That, until a new director of the Diamond Security Department is named, these functions will be temporarily assumed by the second-ranking official in the department, Antonio Alberto Gouveia.

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CSO: 4728/120

FNLA'S CHIPENDA: REVOLUTION, DEMOCRACY CANNOT COEXIST

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 7 Aug 81 p 9

[Interview with FNLA leader Daniel Chipenda by Adulcino Silva near Lisbon; date not specified]

[Text] I imagined--but only imagined--Daniel Chipenda inviting me to a lively venison barbecue where we would be served beans prepared in palm oil and a strong African drink to wash it down with--all in the shade of a leafy strangler fig somewhere in Angola. But no. The "lion of the savannah" welcomed me in his home near Lisbon, where he was surrounded by two friends and a few relatives. He offered me a cup of coffee.

While we talked, an LP by the famous duo "Ouro Negro" played in the background. On the room's walls was a collection of Angolan masks, and on the floor, an enormous wild bull hide served as a rug.

If I had not known Daniel Chipenda some years ago in Angola, I would never have believed he was a warrior-revolutionary. His appearance, his deportment, his soft voice, and his aversion to violence made him seem more like a hermit. Chipenda is a spokesman for Angolan resistance to Soviet imperialism in Angola. Although in Lisbon, he has fighters and special cadres at his command somewhere in Africa, and at the same time he develops diplomatic contacts at various levels with different countries in the West.

[Question] What is your opinion of the decolonization process?

[Answer] The decolonization was poorly done because it was not carried out by the Portuguese people. The fact is that "the marriage of five centuries" would not permit a divorce of the kind that occurred. The decolonization was achieved from the outside in, since it was planned and directed by outside forces--specifically, by the Soviet Union, which for a long time had wanted to annex Angola, not only for its raw materials but also because of its strategic location and what it represents to the West. For that matter, the Russian plan to blockade the South Atlantic corridor and thus cut off the supply line to Europe is well known.

No one aware of the consequences that would result from a "blind" decolonization would agree to seeing it done the way it was in Angola: it was a total surrender, pure and simple, to the socialist-fascist forces with the sacrifice of Portuguese and Angolans.

[Question] How do you analyze the presence and activity of the Portuguese in Angola for 500 years?

[Answer] The Portuguese presence in Angola was part of a stage of history which Portugal fulfilled completely in the form of a genuine epic.

Portugal established itself in Angola in 1482. That presence has left deep roots--so deep that it will not be possible to eliminate them. It would take too long to talk about Portuguese action in Angola. But I will sum up my thoughts on that historical fact. I will tell you that when the Portuguese arrived in Angola, the black was a man adapted to his social structure, his biological needs, and his habitat.

It would be a tremendous injustice not to acknowledge that the Portuguese reduced tribal violence, and it would be ungrateful to forget that it was they who introduced humanitarian principles into relations with the blacks who, obviously, maintained contact with them.

And while it is true that they were responsible for slavery during a certain period, the fact is that that cannot be viewed in isolation from the context of the period itself. As the years rolled on, the Portuguese established--even before other colonizing peoples in Africa--the primacy of justice and tried to spread education and protect the health of the inhabitants with the means and resources at their disposal.

There were good intentions and good motives. Because of human imperfection, however, the objectives were not always achieved without violence and injustice. But when analyzed dispassionately, Portuguese colonization as regards Angola was an important achievement.

I will say that the most important factor in that achievement was the fact that the Portuguese made the Angolan into one of mankind's great hopes. Actually, despite all the defects that may exist--and do exist on the political level--Angola possesses the notion of nationhood solely because of the spread of the Portuguese language, which united all the Angolan ethnic groups and brought them into agreement. Without the language, no agreement would have been possible between Quioco and Bailundu or between Mussurongo and Baluba, and so on. Language was the linking vehicle and one factor in the struggle for liberation.

Failing to understand that or minimizing that principle means not understanding ideas: it means denying a basic and obvious foundation.

MPLA-Labor Party Lost the War

[Question] In your opinion, do objective conditions exist for the war to be won by the Angolan nationalists?

[Answer] Those conditions have been achieved. Two-thirds of the Angolan population are in head-on opposition to the political regime in Luanda.

Even within the MPLA-Labor Party, there are persons who oppose their own system. There is discontent in the ranks of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. There is the exodus of cadres. There is hunger, which incidentally is already acknowledged by international organizations, specifically the Red Cross. There is persecution and violent punishment.

Moreover, the economy has slowed by more than 60 percent in comparison with what it was during Portuguese control. Agriculture is nonexistent. The presence of guerrilla warfare makes itself felt throughout the country.

All of that, combined as well with the inability of the MPLA-Labor Party to control a large part of the territory, is enough to allow one to say that the days of the current Angolan regime are numbered. The war is lost as far as the MPLA-Labor Party is concerned. The fact is that the disappointments are too great and disillusionment too severe for the current regime in Angola to maintain itself in power much longer.

[Question] How representative is your movement?

[Answer] My movement's representativeness is seen in a philosophy which flows from the Angolan people and issues in the struggle for the liberation of Angola, and receptiveness is found in the struggle for the union of all Angolans. That is the fundamental cause of Angolan National Convergence.

[Question] It has been reported that you are blind. I can see that such is not the case. What do you have to say about that rumor?

[Answer] My opponents do anything to demoralize my movement. So I am not surprised at the rumor. I feel good, and I can still give of my best for the Angolan people. That is my answer. If that rumor was started to endanger Angolan National Convergence, it failed, because we are continuing our struggle.

Dual Nationality

[Question] Do you believe--or do you consider it viable--that Angolans and Portuguese will return to Angola after the overthrow of the MPLA-Labor Party?

[Answer] I think it is a duty for us to return to Angola as soon as the conditions exist.

As you know, Angola is a vast territory that is able to take in all those who love it. It is frequently asked: who are the Angolans? They are all those included and defined in the Alvor Agreement. They are those who were born there, plus those who lived there and put down roots there. I want to add that personally, I uphold the idea of dual nationality. This in relation to Angola and Portugal, obviously.

[Question] Do you consider it possible to reconcile revolution and democracy?

[Answer] That depends on the interpretation to be given to the thinking behind the question. Revolution means renewal. Only after that does democracy come, so during the existence of the first, they cannot coexist.

[Question] You are criticized for not being in the jungle fighting the Angolan invader. What do you have to say about that?

[Answer] The struggle has to be carried on in various ways. For them to say that I am not in the jungle and am therefore not struggling against the enemy of the Angolan people would be true and justifiable only if I were not engaged in intense activity with foreign ministries on the diplomatic level and if I were not linked to a movement which is struggling in Angola and with which I am periodically in contact.

My commands receive my instructions, and it is through me that they learn how my representations on the international level are progressing.

I have struggled in the jungles before, and when necessary, I will return to my post as a guerrilla fighter. But my activities are different, although they have the same objectives. There is much to be done--a lot of work to be done outside the jungles. Without that work, guerrilla warfare cannot succeed.

I can understand that accusation on the part of my opponents, since ideas are formed or deformed only in their natural environment.

[Question] You said a short while ago that the Angolan political regime is doomed. Do you feel that the dissatisfied people will be ready to follow another regime and other leaders?

[Answer] Yes. Under the present circumstances, any suggestion or any gesture by a charismatic leader is likely to delineate an about-face in Angola's political and economic life. For that to happen, however, sure and determined support from outside, without direct involvement, is indispensable.

The cause of the Angolan Government is lost. And some of its members are certainly aware of that. For my part, I propose the following to the MPLA-Labor Party: 1) a general amnesty; 2) dialogue with a number of international bodies, in which Portugal would also be involved as the chief intermediary; 3) total reconciliation of the Angolan people; and 4) general elections.

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CSO: 4728/114

LUANDA AFRO-ARAB CONFERENCE PRELIMINARY MEETING HELD

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Invited by the MPLA-Labor Party, a delegation from the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and their Main Cause--Palestine [SISAP] visited the People's Republic of Angola from 4 to 9 August to discuss the important Afro-Arab conference that will be held in Luanda from 6 to 9 December 1981.

The delegation was headed by Omar Al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Arab People's Congress and chairman of the international secretariat. He was accompanied by Silas Cerqueira of the Presidium of the Portuguese Council for Peace and Cooperation. The delegation consisted of Abu Fahed, PLO ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, and Edward Dilinga, national political commissioner of South Africa's ANC.

The SISAP delegation held political talks with a delegation from the MPLA-Labor Party headed by Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda), Party Central Committee secretary for foreign relations. He was accompanied by Coelho da Cruz, chairman of the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples; Ambassador Joaquim de Lemos; Pedro Mungo of the Central Committee Department of Foreign Relations; and Josefa Guilhermina Coelho da Cruz of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In an examination of the dangerous international political situation, particularly that prevailing in southern Africa and the Middle East, which is characterized by a new escalation of imperialist aggression led by the United States, the two parties stressed the great importance and timeliness of the Afro-Arab conference.

The Afro-Arab conference will bring together outstanding leaders, personalities, and representatives of the political parties, mass organizations, and national and democratic forces of Africa and the Arab world for an unprecedented dialogue aimed at developing and pursuing more deeply the joint struggle against the imperialist, Zionist, and racist alliance and for full political and economic independence, democracy, social progress, and peace.

During the talks, the SISAP delegation expressed its repudiation of the continual acts of aggression committed against the front-line states, particularly the People's Republic of Angola and specifically the recent invasion of this country by South Africa's racist regime. It also expressed its solidarity with the Angolan people and their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party, because of their firm internationalist stand in southern Africa.

Concerning the situation in Namibia, the two delegations vigorously condemned the illegal occupation of Namibian territory by the racist regime of South Africa with the complicity of the Western powers headed by the Reagan administration. They reiterated their unconditional support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative. Both parties pronounced themselves in favor of full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 and condemned any imperialist attempt to amend that resolution.

The two parties denounced the collaboration and support being given by the imperialist powers to the fascist regime of apartheid and reaffirmed their unconditional support for the struggle by the people of South Africa, led by their revolutionary vanguard, the ANC, against oppression and racist exploitation and for national independence and social progress.

In view of the present worsening and deterioration noted in the Middle East situation following the Camp David Accords, the two delegations firmly condemned the new escalation of aggression by Israel's Zionist regime, with the support of the Reagan administration, against the people of Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab world. They expressed their solidarity with the heroic struggle by the people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, to win their inalienable national rights: return to their homeland, self-determination, and the building of their independent state. They also expressed their solidarity with the struggle by the Lebanese people, under the leadership of the National and Progressive Movement, for the unity and integrity of their homeland in militant alliance with the Palestinian people and Syria.

The two parties also condemned the aggressive threats of imperialism and the reactionary forces against the people of Libya and expressed their full support for the Libyan people mobilized in defense of their fatherland.

The two parties also reiterated their unreserved solidarity with the struggle by the Saharan people, under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front, for the right to self-determination in accordance with the resolutions of the OAU and the United Nations.

In an international situation which is becoming increasingly serious and in which imperialism is attempting to recover its lost positions in order to continue subjugating the African and Arab peoples, the Afro-Arab conference to be held in Luanda from 6 to 9 December 1981 will be of the greatest significance for rapprochement and cooperation between those peoples, side by side with the peoples of the world in the struggle against imperialist interference and domination and for peace.

The Angolan delegation expressed its appreciation of the role played by the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and Palestine since its establishment in mobilizing international support for the just cause of the Afro-Arab peoples.

The delegation from the international secretariat expressed warm thanks to the Angolan people and their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party, and particularly their president, comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the fraternal and solidary welcome given it during its stay in the People's Republic of Angola.

11798

CSO: 4728/114

SOUTH AFRICAN PROPAGANDA OPERATION SCORNE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Macabre Immorality"]

[Excerpts] The dramatic reality is already known to all and does not need to be confirmed: the racist South African army has been occupying 12 or so localities in the Angolan province of Cunene, including its capital, Ondjiva.

Another indisputable fact--despite the frequent allegations of the racists to the contrary--is that the invading troops have not even attempted to retreat and return to their bases in Namibia, which is also illegally occupied by them.

On the contrary. The destruction of Cahama (as was ascertained on the spot by some Western diplomats with Luanda's agreement) and the air raids over Tchibemba, both on the road that goes from Changongo to Lubango, capital of the province of Huila, reveal South Africa's intention to continue its death and destruction operations on Angolan territory.

Proof of this is that the racists, with their usual arrogance and shamelessness born from the tolerance shown to them by Western powers and from the open and aggressive support afforded them by the more reactionary U.S. circles and the Reagan administration, have mounted a propaganda operation that includes an invitation to certain Western reporters to visit the South Africa-occupied territories in the People's Republic of Angola.

Through this operation, mounted with important material and human means, the South Africans attempted to cover the vandalism of their action and attribute a "moral" aspect to their aggression, dispatching medical teams to the combat places and even organizing a soccer match, in a demonstration of macabre immorality characteristic of the neo-Nazis.

At the time when the Second Central African Games are brilliantly closing in Luanda and Huambo--during which all the participants reiterated their condemnation of apartheid and the need for a total sports boycott against South Africa--armed and uniformed provocateurs of the invading army are thus offending sports and free Africa, once again imposing through the might of arms what is forbidden to them by rights and by the will of the free and independent nations of the continent.

Would it be proper here to remember the tragic images of the colonial war, during which many (?) soccer matches were carried out with the bloody heads of barbarously murdered patriots? Both instances derive from the same criminal morality which goes counter to the most elementary rights of human beings, for whose respect the MPLA, as a liberation movement and now a party, has always fought and will continue to fight.

Murderous bombs, then, continue to rain on Angolan soil, indifferent to international condemnation and deeply disdainful of innocent lives, of the schools, hospitals and simple residences of a peaceful population which, at times such as these, rises up against the invaders in the heroic tradition of its past.

The racists are becoming increasingly entangled in their contradictions, announcing their retreat from Angolan territory in order to render inoperative the extraordinary meeting of the Security Council while, on the other hand, prolonging their occupation to gain a "position of strength" during the UN special assembly on Namibia.

In the face of the shameless racist aggressions, it becomes thus evident that, until the independence of the illegally occupied territory of Namibia is achieved, more Namibians and Angolans will continue to fall victim of Pretoria's criminal rage. But the people will resist: Angola within its borders, Namibia by compelling the occupier to retreat, and South Africa by overthrowing the cruel regime of apartheid. The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

CSO: 4728/128

ANGOLA

SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION SEEN AS DISCORD ELEMENT WITHIN NATO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 12

[Excerpts] Following the invasion of the People's Republic of Angola, the Pretoria racist regime is rapidly becoming one more factor of divergence and discord among the countries of the "Atlantic Alliance."

In an article published in the London newspaper THE TIMES last week, David Watt, director of the London Institute for International Relations, wrote that the attack against Angola constituted, in effect, "a pressure point for divergence within the Atlantic Alliance." He analyzed in detail the manner in which divergences emerged between the United States and the European nations since Reagan's election to the U.S. presidency.

In relation to the South African attack, David Watt stated that "the Angolan question is different, since it does not involve a direct action on the part of the Americans." However, he went on to say that "much of what is happening in Southern Africa is a consequence of the changes introduced in U.S. policy since Reagan's victory 'unsettled' Europe."

He added that "it is highly improbable that Pieter Botha would have launched his present aggressive policies if he had not been convinced that Washington is more concerned about supporting an anti-communist South African Government than listening to anyone's objections to apartheid or even to the Namibian question."

In this respect, it is symptomatic that THE TIMES stressed the fact that "we Europeans cannot even complain about not having been consulted. We can only say that our points of view were more or less ignored."

Indeed, the South African aggression against Angola brought to light an undeniable fact: the European countries, from Portugal to Great Britain, from West Germany to France, unanimously condemned the aggression. Therefore, the U.S. attitude, which was summarized in an evasive declaration, indicates that there was, between Washington and Pretoria, if not a formal agreement, at least a tacit understanding.

Meanwhile, there is another side to the question. We are referring to the credibility crisis Pretoria is experiencing at this time. In order to turn international public opinion to their advantage, the racist regime invited a group of international newsmen to visit its combat forces in southern Angola.

The spokesman of the racist army went as far as to allege that they were fighting the Angolans because they "interfered" in their operation and that, once the SWAPO bases were destroyed, "everything would go back to normal." They also rejected the Angolan denunciations according to which the invading forces were using tens of tanks and other vehicles. However, the pictures taken by Pretoria's television cameramen belied its military spokesmen: they showed that operations were indeed taking place within Angola and with the means (tanks) mentioned by Angolan authorities.

As a result, the medium of credibility the racists were attempting to achieve through their propaganda machine was denied them. On the contrary, the image of racist South Africa suffered still more in the eyes of the audience following events through the TV films of the newsmen invited in by Pretoria. This same audience could also witness the protests and demands for the retreat of the South African troops from Angola, and thus add its voice to the echo of solidarity with this country under aggression.

CSO: 4728/129

ALLEGED SOUTH AFRICAN LOW MORALE, DESPAIR CHARGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Pretoria's Unmasking"]

[Text] The racist South Africans have recently been undergoing an obvious propaganda crisis. Always so prompt and energetic in their bluster, they seem now scared by the very noise and destruction of their own death weapons.

Thus, because of the lack of conviction in the tiresome repetition of their shop-worn justifications, they are unable to hit upon the formula that would attenuate the reprobation aimed at them following the last aggression against Angola by even some of their long-time friends.

These friends feel that they have been put in jeopardy by the actions of an ally who does not consult them or warn them before embarking in a no-win adventure, and they have become alarmed by the firmness with which President Jose Eduardo dos Santos alerted the international community about the possibility of resorting to the support of the Angolan people's traditional allies in defense of Angola's national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Surprised and overtaken by the international condemnation of its criminal actions, South Africa, in a clear diversionary maneuver immediately denounced by the Angolan authorities, hastened to announce the progressive retreat of its troops, arguing that their "special mission" had been carried out.

The unmasking of this obvious lie--since the racists are continuing their destructive operations--was subsequently strengthened by the Council of Ministers of the Angolan Government, which appealed to all African nations to expel from the national territory the racist aggressor, the continent's number one enemy.

The usual attempt by the racists to make their aggressions against Angola dependent on the support granted by the Angolan Government to SWAPO has not produced any better results in terms of propaganda, given the fact that not only Angola, but the entire international community--embodied in the UN--acknowledges and supports this organization as the revolutionary vanguard of the Namibian people, and South Africa certainly is not preparing to invade the entire world....

As a result, the racists are totally discredited. Perhaps this explains why their propaganda has been increasingly slipping and foundering in ridicule. In the first place, the South Africans consider any and all victims on the Angolan side as dangerous SWAPO "terrorists." Then comes the fact that members of the Security Council have been invited to visit the battlefield (in Angola, of course!) to survey the South African "reasons" for the aggression. Lastly, there is the cynical and delirious statement by the racist prime minister that instead of burdening the Security Council with the useless expenses extraordinary meetings entail, the African states should ask for these funds to "alleviate the hunger" of their own people....

Despite the fact that these positions reveal the despair and low morale of their promoters, it is true that they also find an echo in a certain Western press, "protected" by South Africa, and thus succeed in sowing doubt and creating confusion prejudicial to the understanding of the true character of the racist aggression and invasion.

Therefore, it is not surprising that, abusively speculating on the information broadcast by the Angolan national news agency--according to which the racists "are attempting to gain time for a discreet retreat"--many Western press organs have hastened to conclude that the South Africans are retreating from Angola, in a deliberate attempt to exploit the situation and disinform international public opinion on the actual situation in the southern part of the People's Republic of Angola.

Thus, the statements made to the UN Security Council by our ambassador to that international body gain special resonance: "If the friends of racism and imperialism are unable to order Pretoria to desist, then the enemies of racism and imperialism must view the criminals in the light of Chapter VII of the UN Charter" (which empowers the Security Council to impose compulsory military, economic and political sanctions on any country that violates peace). Angola rightly affirmed to the world at the supreme international forum that not only itself, but "all of Africa needs to be protected against South African terrorism."

CSO: 4728/129

BRIGADES, COMPANIES LISTED AT FAPLA CEREMONIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Throughout the country last Saturday, the Angolan people commemorated the seventh anniversary of the establishment of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] by participating actively in important political, cultural, and athletic events.

In Benguela Province, the main ceremony marking FAPLA Day was held at the Military Center for Road Instruction and was presided over by Lucio da Fonseca. On that occasion, eight fighters were promoted to staff sergeant.

The assistant provincial commissioner for Benguela stressed the need for closer adherence to discipline and organization within FAPLA with a view to increasing combat readiness and the spirit of initiative among military effectives so as to repel all thrusts by the South African racists.

After recalling the internationalist character of FAPLA, Lucio da Fonseca reaffirmed that as always, the Angolan people will know how to respond to imperialist aggression in order to lead our country toward socialism.

In Huila

In Huila Province, the main ceremony took place at the Reconnaissance Unit in the city of Lubango. It was presided over by Jacinto Chipopa, assistant provincial commissioner.

In the course of his speech, the assistant provincial commissioner for Huila urged the FAPLA fighters to increase their combat discipline so as to deal more vigorously with the acts of aggression by South Africa's racist army and its mercenary and puppet gangs.

Lieutenant Colonel Kianda, acting commanding officer of the Fifth Military Region, also spoke during the meeting. After giving a historical sketch of successes by the MPLA's fighters from the time of the armed struggle until the formation of FAPLA in 1974, he emphasized the need for ever-increasing training for the officers, sergeants, and ranks of the armed branch of the Angolan people so that they can better master the sophisticated techniques of war.

Lieutenant Colonel Kianda again condemned the intransigence with which the South African racists are violating UN Resolution 435 by persisting in their illegal occupation of Namibia.

During the ceremony, 11 fighters were promoted to sergeant and incentives were distributed to the units that had been most outstanding during the first part of the 1980-1981 combat training year. They were the 21st Infantry Brigade, the 67th Light Infantry Brigade, the Communications Company, the Repair Company, the Engineering Company, the Instruction Battery, the 55mm Gun Battery, the Air Defense Battery, and the 130mm Artillery Group.

The ceremony ended with a parade by troops from the various branches of the armed forces and members of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers], the youth organization, and the party.

11798

CSO: 4728/114

PARTIAL SOLUTION TO BUTANE GAS DISTRIBUTION DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Paulo Marcos]

[Text] SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] will soon begin selling butane gas through the existing supermarkets in the city of Luanda, to insure more efficient and safe distribution to the public, we learned yesterday from Espirito Santo, chief of the business department of SONANGOL's northern office.

The decision is the result of certain incidents at some sales posts, which did not take the proper precautions for storage of the fuel.

SONANOL currently has about 100 butane gas sales stations distributed over the 20 zones of the city of Luanda. It distributes about 90,000 bottles of gas, or 1,500 tons, per month, which has not been enough to meet the needs of the public. The reduced supply of containers and irregular sales practices at some stations have meant that some people must travel great distances to find this fuel, which is so essential to their lives.

Espirito Santo also reported that a large shipment of containers was recently imported to ease the shortage. The canisters have already arrived in the country, but they have not been distributed to date because their connectors, which are different from the ones we have, are on a ship awaiting unloading at the commercial port of Luanda. Moreover, by December 1980 the company recorded that 14,598 bottles had irreparably damaged valves as a result of improper handling.

According to the official, although it does not have top priority, the distribution of gas also requires a fully functioning fleet of trucks to do the job properly and to aid in the solution of this problem that affects all of us, so people will not have to go from place to place carrying gas canisters on their heads.

CSO: 4728/120

BRIEFS

WRITERS UNION COOPERATION--Berlin--A cooperation agreement in the field of literature was signed on Monday in this city between the GDR Federation of Writers and the Writers' Union of Angola. The agreement, which will extend over 5 years, was signed by the GDR Federation of Writers' first secretary, Gerhard Howberger and by Antonio Cardoso, and will strengthen cooperation between the two institutions in the common anti-imperialist struggle, the exchange of information and the development of literature in the respective countries. Antonio Cardoso expressed his gratitude for the solidarity of the people of the GDR with the Angolan people in the struggle against the racist South African regime. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 2]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER TO DPRK--Minister of Agriculture Artur Vidal Gomes left yesterday for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the head of a delegation from his ministry. He will participate in a meeting of the nonaligned countries on agriculture to be held in that country. According to his statement to the ANGOP [Angolan News Agency], discussions at the meeting will center on questions related to the establishment of a teaching institution to train cadre in the field of agriculture as well as on issues related to food production. Artur Gomes added that during his visit to the DPRK his delegation will also be provided information on rice growing by the Korean authorities. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Aug 81 p 1]

COOPERATION WITH TANZANIA--The People's Republic of Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania signed yesterday important agreements with a view to establishing a mixed commission to increase cooperation in the economic, commercial, technical, scientific and cultural fields. The agreement came after 2 days of discussions and was signed by Angolan Minister of Foreign Trade and Planning Lopo do Nascimento and by Tanzanian Minister of Trade Ali Mchumo. It is noted that the Angolan minister has been in Tanzania since the beginning of the week at the head of a governmental delegation. Our two countries are thus reinforcing the foundations for a common goal as a contribution toward the genuine economic independence of our continent. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Aug 81 p 2]

PORTUGUESE EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--New modalities have been included in the system of cooperation with the Portuguese Government in the field of education and teaching at the end of talks that were recently held in Lisbon between delegations from the two countries. According to Pereira de Sousa, national director of technical assistance from the state secretariat for cooperation, "these modalities are aimed at improving the Portuguese cooperants' contracting and assistance process." Pereira de Sousa also stressed that "following the talks between the delegations, an increase in the number of professors for the school year 1982-1983 is envisaged." [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Aug 81 p 2]

U.S.-BOUND REFUGEES--Kinshasa, August 22--The first eight of 73 Angolan political refugees living in Zaire who have been granted asylum in the United States left here by air yesterday for New York via Brussels, a diplomatic source said. The second contingent was due to leave Sunday, the source said. The 73 Angolans include six children. When they arrive in New York, U.S. philanthropic organizations will help settle them in different parts of the country, the source said. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 25 Aug 81 p 21]

EDUCATION OFFICIAL TO CUBA--Deputy minister of education for elementary education Joaquim da Silva Matias is in Cuba on a working visit. Just before his departure, the deputy minister of education said that his trip to Cuba is part of the implementation of the party's higher orientations in relation to the follow-up of Angolan schools in the Isle of Youth by the Ministry of Education. Joaquim Matias added that his visit is also intended to introduce the party-designated Angolan representatives to the schools in that island. They are Emilio de Carvalho, who was up to now a captain in the cabinet of cadres of the Ministry of Defense and Joaquim Rodrigues, former second secretary of youth organization in the province of Moxico. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 2]

CRIME IN MALANJE PROVINCE--The provincial department of criminal investigation is registering a high monthly crime rate in Malanje, with frequent incidents of armed robbery, rape of minors and drug abuse. Santos Julio, deputy chief of this department, stated to ANGOP [Angolan News Agency] that most of the criminals are unemployed individuals, adding that the lack of control of idle people is the main factor in the organization of criminal bands. He also stressed the weakness of the defense and security organisms, notably the ODP [People's Defense Organization] and the People's Police. Santos Julio said that in his opinion, it will be necessary to reinforce the work of the defense and security organisms to defeat crime, endowing them with better human and material resources. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 2]

AIR FORCE GRADUATES--Thirteen sublieutenants and 49 officer candidates in the APA/DAA [People's Air Force of Angola and Air Defense] were commissioned yesterday morning at the Commander Jika Politicomilitary School during the ceremony marking the conclusion of the first course for radio technician troops in that branch of the armed forces. The ceremony was presided over by Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao (Gato), deputy minister of defense and commander-general of the FAPA/DAA. The course in question, which lasted 9 months, began with 85 students, 62 of whom completed the course with training as radar specialists. The course included various subjects related to the technical and tactical aspects of radar, troop leadership, and political training with a view to strengthening the combat capability of our armed forces. In closing the ceremony, the commander-general of the FAPA/DAA expressed satisfaction with the results achieved and urged the graduates to make a greater commitment to defense tasks and not to waver in the face of the difficult situations they would meet in carrying out their duties. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 2] 11798

OIL DISCOVERY REPORTED--The French Elf-Aquitaine oil company discovered new oil deposits on the northeastern coast of Angola, sources close to the Angolan oil industry disclosed yesterday. Reserves have not been estimated yet, but the company is now making additional test drillings to ascertain the profitability of commercial exploitation. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 81 p 10]

BENGUELA COOPERATIVIZATION PROCESS--In Benguela Province at present, 12,981 peasants are grouped into 88 peasant associations and 40 agricultural cooperatives, according to statements to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] by the director of the DNACA (National Directorate for Agricultural Cooperativization). That figure, considered quite positive by provincial officials assigned to the DNACA, reflects the level of awareness attained by the individual peasants, who find in the peasant associations and agricultural cooperatives a means of superior organization enabling them to solve the problems inherent in rural production, marketing, and supplies. The introduction of this new type of peasant organization is, however, experiencing some obstacles due to the inadequate supply of industrial goods and foodstuffs for the rural areas and the shortage of material means and personnel for heading the cooperatives and associations. But the support provided by party and government structures in the province is well known, and it sometimes makes it possible to overcome immediately the problems that arise in the course of activities. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 81 p 2] 11798

CSO: 4728/136

BRIEFS

BUTANE GAS FILLING STATION--The building of a butane gas filling station in Praia could begin as soon as the Cape Verdian authorities in charge of the energy sector have selected the firm that will carry out the project following a call for offers already issued. The construction of this station, which has already been financed by the FRG's Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau bank and the government of Cape Verde will alleviate the problem of fuel supply, not only in the capital, but in the entire country. [Text] [Praia VOX DI POVO in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4728/132

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

REASONS FOR DACKO'S REFUSAL TO APPLY CONSTITUTION NOTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in French 8 Sep 81 p 22

[Article by Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] BANGUI, 7 September--The army "coup d'Etat" in Central African Republic last week was in fact a device to allow President David Dacko to quit the political scene without creating disorder, observers here believe.

Mr Dacko is ill--he suffers from high blood pressure--and, as he told journalists Friday in Bangui, could no longer bear up under the responsibilities of power. At his news conference he spoke slowly, his face was puffy and he looked exhausted.

The former President said he had spent most of August in bed and was now preparing to travel to Europe for medical care.

For Mr Dacko, who came to power in September, 1979, when French paratroopers helped depose Emperor Bokassa, there was a choice of methods of laying down his burden of state.

He could either have stuck to the constitution--under which premier Simon-Narcisse Bozanga would have succeeded to the presidency pending new elections--or handed over to the military.

It was a strange dilemma for a man who, it is said, is basically a democrat, had won presidential elections in March against four opponents, was attempting to promote a multi-party system, and appeared to defend freedom of expression and human rights.

Constitution Offered "Risk of Explosion"

Mr Dacko's refusal to apply the constitution seems to have stemmed from a conviction that giving power to Mr Bozanga to whom opposition leader Ange Patasse has violent objections, would have led inevitably to disorder in Bangui like that which arose between Patasse partisans and security forces after Mr Dacko's election victory.

Since the bombing of a Bangui cinema in July--three people were killed and many injured--tension had been high in Central African Republic.

The opposition was emboldened by the French government's less-than-enthusiastic reaction to Mr Dacko's moves to control the situation (declaration of a state of emergency, suspension or banning of opposition parties) and issued successive calls for the president's ouster.

Mr Patasse and his supporters were seen as a factor of instability. The Central African people, in the vice of economic difficulty, showed growing signs of insecurity.

Mr Dacko apparently felt there was a risk of explosion and Mr Bozanga's nomination would have provided the spark.

The military, led by General Andre Kolingba, was the alternative. Mr Dacko has maintained good relations with the General--a link no doubt strengthened by the fact that they come from the same region, in the south.

CSO: 4700/476

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CENTRAL AFRICAN POLITICAL PROSPECTS VIEWED

PM140849 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Dispatch by Philippe Decraene: "The Army Chiefs Will Have to Reckon with Mr Patasse's Popularity"]

[Text] Bangui--One week after the pseudo-coup d'etat in Bangui, at a time when the Central African capital is going through a period of political truce which may not last long, it is already possible to draw some initial conclusions from this new palace revolution. All the Central African political parties, including the Central African Democratic Union (government party) have been systematically excluded from the operation carried out by agreement between former President Dacko and his chief of staff army Gen Andre Kolingba. Neither Mr Henri Maidou's Republican Progress Party, nor Mr Francois Pehoua's GIRA [expansion unknown], nor Mr Abel Goumba's Ubangi Democratic Front, nor Mr Ange Patasse's Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People, [MPLC] has been consulted or kept informed. Moreover the pseudo-coup d'etat was directed against their leaders and more particularly against Mr Goumba and Mr Patasse.

As far as Mr Goumba is concerned, he is placing himself out of the running by prolonging his absence from the country. Mr Goumba, who was absent from Bangui during the recent events on the pretext that his personal safety was threatened and who only returned to his country last week, gives the impression of expecting the socialist government to place him in power after spending years criticizing those people who turned to France to settle the Central African question.

Mr Ange Patasse however, although he has unsuccessfully tried to win control of the movement headed by General Kolingba, has not given up. His success in the presidential election last March, when he came second with more than one-third of the votes cast, is still present in everybody's mind. The MLPC leader still has strong support in Bangui itself, where the population in the working class districts overwhelmingly support him. Those who are called the "godobes," unemployed or inactive people who are always prepared to take to the streets because they are so poor that they have nothing to lose, form a massive force on which he can rely when he thinks the time is right.

Economic Sabotage

Despite his apparent inconsistency combined with a show of wildness, Mr Patasse is clear about his aims. He is sure that time is on his side, not anxious for

a trial of strength with the army at a time when it is aware of its power and is all the more prepared to wait since he has other means of acting than merely Bangui's "godobes." He is supported by activists who are boycotting the authorities in the provinces, especially in the whole region from the north of the capital to the border with Chad, among fellow members of the Sara race but not only among them. For instance crops for export, especially cotton, have been reduced throughout this region because, in order to plunge the government into difficulties by increasing its economic problems, he gave strict orders that all cotton plants should be pulled up--orders which were widely followed.

But there is a more serious factor. Some officers in the army's ranks, and even within the military committee for national recovery, secretly sympathise with the man who, after holding ministerial posts 11 times under the empire, still holds undoubted attraction for the poor people of the capital and for young school children and students. It is probably with the aid of these officers that Mr Patasse might, when the time comes, be tempted to seize a power which he was neither invited to assume nor to share with the men who have now been installed by former President Dacko.

Winning Over the Church

General Kolingba knows that the opposition still constitutes a coherent political force despite its internal quarrels, and he has given priority to the new school and university year which starts soon. His first official engagement was a long visit to the capital's educational institutions--the places from which the wave which was to sweep away the empire started. In the same spirit, and being anxious to win over the church, which remains an important political force, he and his entire government attended a solemn mass celebrated in Bangui Cathedral by Arch-Bishop Joachim Ndayem on Sunday. Finally, like all his predecessors he took the trouble to portray himself as the spiritual son of Barthélemy Boganda, founder-president of the Central African Republic, by going to pay homage at Boganda's tomb in Bobangui.

However, although Mr David Dacko had the disadvantage of having returned to his country thanks to the French paratroopers, he did at least have the merit of having overthrown imperial tyranny. The only advantages General Kolingba has are his good will and his concern to save Central Africa from chaos. Indeed his legitimacy comes from a discredited man even though the latter still have some political skill, as demonstrated by the way in which he stepped down. In the final analysis the future of the Central African regime depends once again on France. But is Paris not less prepared than ever to take a decision? This is at present the greatest fear among General Kolingba's aides.

CSO: 4719/396

BRIEFS

HABRE FORCES SUCCESSES REPORTED--Al-Junaynah, Sudan, 12 Sep (SUNA)--Heavy casualties and material loss were inflicted on the Libyan occupation forces and the allied forces of Goukouni Oueddei, the president of Chad and his foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat, by the troops of Hussein Habre, the former defence minister, in last week's fight which took place in the area between Guereda and Am Zoer towns. Reports to SUNA from Chad said 25 Libyan soldiers and 104 soldiers of the allied forces were killed while a BRDM armored car and a Toyota equipped with a 106 mm anti-armours gun were destroyed. The news said the Libyan Air Forces have intensified their reconnaissance flights and air bombing of Habre positions using MIG-25 and Tupolev jet fighters in these raids. [Text] [JN121751 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 12 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/458

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF FOURTH REGULAR CONGRESS OF UJSC

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 605, 15 Aug 81 pp 5-6, 8

[Excerpts] In accordance with the bylaws of the UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth] and on the convocation of the UJSC Central Committee [CC], the Fourth Regular Congress of the UJSC was held in Brazzaville from 11 to 14 August 1981 with the motto: "Young people of Marien Ngouabi's country, let us rally around the UJSC and behind the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] to strengthen the Movement of 5 February 1979 in unity and to participate effectively in our country's struggle for economic and socio-cultural liberation."

On that occasion, a member of the PCT CC, the first secretary of the UJSC CC and the minister of youth and sports, presented the CC report to the congress.

In his opening speech, the chairman of the PCT CC, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, noted the role and place of youth in general in the Congolese people's struggle. The chairman of the PCT CC then stressed the absolute need for the party and the UJSC to resolutely take the education of youth in hand, to carry high the banner of the struggle to master science and technology and to provide for the training of all classes of youth, in cities and in the interior of the country, in schools and in neighborhoods.

Finally, the chairman of the PCT CC, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, urged Congolese youth to seize the opportunity to be offered by the national civic service to selflessly commit themselves to the historic task of defending the revolution and its achievements and of national construction.

The proceedings of the Fourth Regular Congress were held under the chairmanship of Comrade Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, a member of the Political Bureau of the PCT CC, head of the PCT Department of Organization and general secretary of the CSC [Congolese Trade Union Confederation], according to the following agenda:

The congressional participants approved the internal regulations for the congress and elected its Presidium, composed of the following members: President: Comrade Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, a member of the Political Bureau of the PCT CC, head of the Department of Organization and general secretary of the CSC; first vice president: Comrade Oba-Apounou Gabriel, a member of the PCT CC, first secretary of the UJSC CC and minister of youth and sports; second vice president: a member of the PCT CC, head of the Mass Organization Division, attached to the PCT Department of

Organization; reporter: a member of the PCT, secretary of the UJSC CC for propaganda; secretary: Dacon Dumas, a PCT member; members: Kamara Dekamo and Andoyelle Ferdinand, PCT members; Touanga Marcel, PCT member and secretary of the UJSC CC for foreign affairs; Loua Mabika, PCT member.

After approving the agenda, the congressional participants unanimously approved the Central Committee's report to the congress.

Therefore and in accordance with the recommendations which they had made at the close of their local and regional congresses, the participants approved the report submitted for their examination by the outgoing CC.

Congratulating the union on its operations and actions for the 1977-81 period, the congress noted: the UJSC has effectively established itself as the vanguard of Congolese youth, the party's active assistant and a reliable reserve and inexhaustible source for the PCT; the union has raised the awareness of Congolese youth and has enlisted them in the fight led by the party to continue the radical revolutionary process in the Congo.

The congressional participants then examined, amended and approved the union's proposed bylaws.

The union's program for the 1981-85 period was the subject of special attention. In fact, in view of the democratic debate underway in the country concerning the First 5-Year Plan for 1982-86, the congress endorsed the appeal made by the party to the nation's vital forces to support and accomplish the goals of that plan.

With this outlook, a realistic program was adopted by the congress.

The Fourth Regular UJSC Congress was honored by the participation of delegations of friendly youth organizations from Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe and the socialist community, which brought to Congolese youth, to the Congolese people and to their vanguard, the PCT, and to their president, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, a message of friendship, active solidarity and support for the victories achieved by the Congolese Revolution.

The congressional participants were concerned about the recent development in the international situation. After vehemently condemning imperialism's aggressive actions throughout the world and particularly in Namibia, Angola, southern Africa, the Western Sahara, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and Central Europe, the Fourth Regular UJSC Congress adopted an international policy statement in which it urged progressive forces and peoples devoted to justice and peace to reinforce their unity of action for the final fight for human dignity and freedom.

In particular, these were the delegations of: the USSR Komsomol [Leninist Communist Youth League]; Free German Youth of the GDR; the WFDY [World Federation of Democratic Youth]; the IUS [International Union of Students]; Romania; China; JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution]; PLO; FDJ [expansion unknown]; Korea; Czechoslovakia; Burundi; Jamaica; Tunisia; Bulgaria; Cape Verde; South Yemen; Sao Tome y Principe; Canary Islands; FRG; Togo; Kampuchea; Niari CR [Revolutionary Committee]; Cuban UJSC CS [expansion unknown]; Likouala CR; French CS; Malebo Pool; Italy; Sangha River Valley; river basin region.

Messages from the Youth League of SWAPO, Laos, Mongolia, Albania, the OCCAE [expansion unknown], Communist Youth of Spain, Greece, Chile and Brazil were also read.

The congress expressed its deep gratitude to all those young friends for their interest, sympathy and solidarity toward the UJSC, Congolese youth and the entire Congolese people.

The Fourth Regular UJSC Congress approved the following motions and resolutions:

List of Motions and Resolutions

Motions

- 1--To provide for the literacy of employees of companies and government agencies;
- 2--Concerning the uniform to be worn by all pioneers in the cycle of the basic first and second degrees;
- 3--Concerning the integration of young people into the 5-Year Plan's implementation;
- 4--Concerning standardization of the rate of dependents' allowances in the People's Republic of the Congo;
- 5--Concerning the participation of UJSC groups, cells or section committees of companies and government agencies in the determining trilogy;
- 6--Concerning support for children of countries fighting for national liberation;
- 7--Concerning the protection of youth;
- 8--Concerning the integration of girls into all of the union's activities;
- 9--Concerning the training of rural youth;
- 10--Concerning reinforcement of the National Movement of Pioneers in the basic second degree;
- 11--Concerning the establishment of agitation groups;
- 12--Concerning voluntary work;
- 13--Concerning young people's economic units for their self-financing;
- 14--Concerning the youth guidance law;
- 15--Concerning the activist movement;
- 16--Concerning effective training of youth;
- 17--Concerning confidence in the first secretary;

Resolutions

- 18--Concerning the rights of youth;
- 19--Concerning the literacy campaign;
- 20--Concerning the preparation of the Congolese Youth Movement's history;
- 21--Concerning the teaching of social sciences;
- 22--Concerning Marxist-Leninist groups;
- 23--Concerning providing for underprivileged and rural youth;
- 24--Concerning continual supervision of activists and collection of regulation contributions;
- 25--Concerning the training and use of young people's cadres;
- 26--Concerning the effective training of Congolese students.

In recognition of the efforts made by the national political leadership, headed by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, for the interest which it has shown in the problems and development of youth and the UJSC, the UJSC activists assembled at the Fourth Regular UJSC Congress submitted supporting motions to the PCT CC and to its chairman, in particular, a motion in support of the PCT CC and its chairman, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

In treating the final item on the agenda, concerning the establishment of authorities, the Fourth Regular UJSC Congress elected a Central Committee, in accordance with the bylaws, composed of the following 181 comrades:

I--Old Members

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 - Oba-Apounou Gabriel ; | 23 - Diafouka Bambela Edgard ; |
| 2 - Andovelle Ferdinand ; | 24 - Ntsalissan Gilbert ; |
| 3 - Ngakala Michel ; | 25 - Goivande Gilbert ; |
| 4 - Kamara-Dekamo Mama- | 26 - Okinga René ; |
| dou ; | 27 - Mouateke Charles ; |
| 5 - Touanga Marcel ; | 28 - Okabando Jean-Jules ; |
| 6 - Essie Marcel ; | 29 - Ndessabeka Abel Wilson ; |
| 7 - Ossinonde Clément ; | 30 - Mabassy Léonard ; |
| 8 - Nkoli Michel ; | 31 - Fouo-Ewolo Lin ; |
| 9 - Ngatse Paul ; | 32 - Eyeni Richard ; |
| 10 - Mbouma Dominique ; | 33 - Dzabatou Babeaux |
| 11 - Mansounga Joseph ; | Michel ; |
| 12 - Bolanzi Gérard ; | 34 - Mialoundama Pauline |
| 13 - Ngakaba Emmanuel ; | 35 - Mialoundama Pauline |
| 14 - Nianga Philippe ; | 36 - Koko Mico |
| 15 - Sinaid Charles ; | 37 - Mouniongui Benjamin ; |
| 16 - Mbon Patrick Robert ; | 38 - Nzaba-Bakala Barthélémy ; |
| 17 - Eba Sylvain ; | 39 - Ossebi Oko ; |
| 18 - Bouka Boniface ; | 40 - Etokabeka Patrick Albert ; |
| 19 - Loua-Mabika Paul ; | 41 - Bayitoukou Louyebo Jean- |
| 20 - Tchicaya Jean Christo- | Pierre ; |
| phe ; | |
| 21 - Makosso Pascal R.A. ; | |
| 22 - Ikama-Oba François ; | |

42 - Sala Godefroy Dominique ;
 43 - Yandza Jeanne ;
 44 - Solla Irénée Blandine ;
 45 - Kiele Atipo Jean Félix ;
 46 - Trigo Fernand ;
 47 - Abali Gilbert ;
 48 - Abandzounou Roch
 Gabriel ;
 49 - Akele Emmanuel ;
 50 - Aya Justin ;
 51 - Bolo Jean Paul ;
 52 - Bouloukouet Paul ;
 53 - Bozongo Damase ;
 54 - Dacon Dumas ;
 55 - Dingue-Beteke Bernabé ;
 56 - Etou-Asso ;
 57 - Gaekou Félix ;
 58 - Ganga André Flamant ;
 59 - Gately Jean Baptiste ;
 60 - Gasire Angélique ;
 61 - Golo Adolphe ;
 62 - Ibara Jean François ;
 63 - Ibovi François ;
 64 - Kissengo Charles ;
 65 - Leyono Albert ;
 66 - Louvouezo-Mahoukou
 André ;
 67 - Massamouna Simon ;
 68 - Massengo Donatien ;

69 - Miboio Gisèle ;
 70 - Miere Jean-Jacques ;
 71 - Milongui Dississa Djibril ;
 72 - Moumbouza Jules ;
 73 - Nkaya Michel ;
 74 - Nzeheke Marcel ;
 75 - Oba Gaston ;
 76 - Okombi Romain ;
 77 - Okabando Bernadette ;
 78 - Diambomba Pascal ;
 79 - Olamba Gomez Paul ;
 80 - Ossengue Michel ;
 81 - Onka Miere François ;
 82 - Ikaka Martine ;
 83 - Ndenfa-Etssa ;
 84 - Tchicaya Adolphe ;
 85 - Paka Alexandre ;
 86 - Passy Omer ;
 87 - Yoa François ;
 88 - Youla Michel ;
 89 - Zenam Jacqueline ;
 90 - Agnangoye Jean-Pierre ;
 91 - Bikandou Gaston ;
 92 - Onguambi Pascal ;
 93 - Ngono Emmanuel ;
 94 - Ghamy Michel.

II--New Members

95 - Mvoubia Isidore ;
 96 - Yaka Jean Gabriel ;
 97 - Makosso Gaspard ;
 98 - Mbongo Claude ;
 99 - Etangabeka Georges ;
 100 - Mbaki Michel ;
 101 - Mboukou Ferdinand ;
 102 - Ossoba Camille ;
 103 - Mbaya-Mampouya Pierre ;
 104 - Obaya Ambroise ;
 105 - Gavet Jean Bernard ;
 106 - Mahoungou Michel ;
 107 - Ibombo Jean-Pierre ;
 108 - Miamboula Paul ;
 109 - Mouenda-Kouloungou ;
 110 - Gaentari Georges ;
 111 - Dikamona Gertrude ;
 112 - Ambali-Obenga ;
 113 - Ibenga Pascal ;
 114 - Djokani Pascal ;
 115 - Enangape Fidèle ;
 116 - Obambo Edouard ;
 117 - Yamando Julien ;
 118 - Likibi-Tsiba ;
 119 - Yaka Norbert ;
 120 - Mbo-Maba ;
 121 - Ngolo Pierre ;
 122 - Youssouf-Bakoula ;
 123 - Bitoumbou Jean Pierre ;
 124 - Djombo Henri ;
 125 - Lokala-Mobenza ;
 126 - Ekiaye-Ackoly Alphonse ;
 127 - Omieré Gustave ;
 128 - Ndaki Félix ;
 129 - Elenga Auguste ;
 130 - Okoko-Bahengue ;
 131 - Mbecka Georges ;
 132 - Ebondjo Rigobert ;
 133 - Ognika Wilfrid ;
 134 - Essama Emile ;

135 - Ngassaki-Ibata ;
 136 - Gakosso Jean-Pierre ;
 137 - Dzangue Jean-Baptiste ;
 138 - Ossere-Mboula Jean-René ;
 139 - Mbongo Elisabeth ;
 140 - Bakima Pauline ;
 141 - Engabe Thérèse ;
 142 - Kinkela Véronique ;
 143 - Bibalou-Dicongo ;
 144 - Ngakima Alphonse ;
 145 - Bongouandza Emmanuel ;
 146 - Ondzet-Okoumou ;
 147 - Moukoundzi-Bakala ;
 148 - Mavoungou Eugène ;
 149 - Mondjo Jean-Paul ;
 150 - Ondongo Gabriel ;
 151 - Ibeaho Raymond ;
 152 - Bowao Charles ;
 153 - Nguesso Patrice ;
 154 - Mahinga J. Christophe ;
 155 - Saya Michel ;
 156 - Akouala-Mpan ;
 157 - Ongobo (APN) ;
 158 - Antillon Paul ;
 159 - Ntsondabeka Ferdinand ;
 160 - Vila Anaclet ;
 161 - Akondjo Jean-Christophe ;
 162 - Mizère Martin ;
 163 - Bakala Lambert ;
 164 - Letsiogo ;
 165 - Molingou Alphonse ;
 166 - Mbeh Hubert ;
 167 - Massamba-Dilou ;
 168 - Nkoua Joseph ;
 169 - Dzios Joseph ;
 170 - Longonda Philippe ;
 171 - Ngué Stanislas ;
 172 - Malanda Alphonse ;
 173 - Awoue Emile ;
 174 - Ntsoulou Alphonse ;

175 - Ewolo Daniel ;
 176 - Gamba-Ndzaba Dieu-
 donné ;
 177 - Loumabeia Jean ;
 178 - Ngatsono Basile ;
 179 - Siale Marc ;
 180 - Nsana-Banzouzi ;
 181 - Bongo Aimé Xavier.

The Central Committee reconfirmed its confidence in Comrade Gabriel Oba-Apounou and reelected him first secretary of the UJSC CC for the new term. The Central Committee then elected from among its members a Supervision and Inspection Commission composed of five comrades and a 61-member bureau composed of the following members:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 - Andoyelle Ferdinand ; | 32 - Mouteke Charles ; |
| 2 - Bolanzi Gérard ; | 33 - Okinga René ; |
| 3 - Bouka Boniface ; | 34 - Diafouka-Bambela Edgard ; |
| 4 - Dzabatou-Babeaux Michel ; | 35 - Tchicaya J. Christophe ; |
| 5 - Eba Sylvain ; | 36 - Sala Dominique ; |
| 6 - Goivande-Angoya ; | 37 - Ngatsé Paul ; |
| 7 - Ikama-Oba François ; | 38 - Ngokaba Emmanuel ; |
| 8 - Kamara-Mamadou ; | 39 - Likibi-Tsiba Gaston ; |
| 9 - Konko Michel ; | 40 - Ognika Wilfrid ; |
| 10 - Loua-Mabika Paul Yves ; | 41 - Onguambi Pascal ; |
| 11 - Makosso P.R. Anselme ; | 42 - Agnangoye Jean Pierre ; |
| 12 - Mialoundama Pauline ; | 43 - Djombo Henri ; |
| 13 - Milandou Fulgence ; | 44 - Ebondzo Rigobert ; |
| 14 - Fouo-Ewolo Lin ; | 45 - Ndenda Etsa ; |
| 15 - Nianga Philippe ; | 46 - Aya Justin ; |
| 16 - Ndessabeka Wilson Abel ; | 47 - Okombi Romain ; |
| 17 - Ngakala Michel ; | 48 - Onka-Miere ; |
| 18 - Mabassy Léonard ; | 49 - Ikaka Martine ; |
| 19 - Nkoli Michel ; | 50 - Bakoula-Youssouf ; |
| 20 - Ntsalissan Gilbert ; | 51 - Gaekou Félix ; |
| 21 - Nzaba-Bakala Barthélémy ; | 52 - Ibovi François ; |
| 22 - Eyeni Richard ; | 53 - Abandzounou Roch Gabriel ; |
| 23 - Oba-Apounou Gabriel ; | 54 - Ibarra Jean François ; |
| 24 - Okabando Jean Jules ; | 55 - Yandza Jeanne ; |
| 25 - Ossebi-Oko ; | 56 - Mbongo Elisabeth ; |
| 26 - Ossinonde Clément ; | 57 - Dikamona Gertrude ; |
| 27 - Touanga Marcel ; | 58 - Mvouba Isidore ; |
| 28 - Trigo Fernand ; | 59 - Mpassy Omer ; |
| 29 - Kissengo Charles ; | 60 - Lokala-Mobeza Emmanuel ; |
| 30 - Miamboula Paul ; | 61 - Mueh Hubert. |
| 31 - Diambomba Pascal ; | |

The Central Committee Bureau elected a Secretariat composed of the following 14 members: 1--First CC secretary for orientation and supervision: Gabriel Oba-Apounou; 2--CC secretary for organization: Ferdinand Andoyelle; 3--CC secretary for juvenile protection, in charge of paramilitary training: Michel Ngakala; 4--CC secretary for working youth, voluntary labor: Kamara Mamadou Dekamo; 5--CC secretary for foreign affairs: Marcel Touanga; 6--CC secretary in charge of national civic service: the first secretary of the UJSC-APN [National People's Army]; 7--CC secretary for finance and equipment: Clement Ossinonde; 8--CC secretary for rural youth: Michel Nkoli; 9--CC secretary for school and university youth: Paul Ngatse; 10--CC secretary for the National Movement of Pioneers, general commissioner of pioneers: Gerard Bolanzi; 11--CC secretary for education: Emmanuel Ngokaba; 12--CC secretary for the ONSSU [National Office of Scholastic and University Sports]: Barthélemy Nzaba-Bakala; 13--CC secretary for culture, art and recreation: Fernand Trigo; 14--CC secretary for press and propaganda: Dominique Godefroy Sala.

Supervision and Inspection Commission

1--President: Bozongo Damase; 2--Vice President: Mouniongui Benjamin; 3--Standing Secretary: Miloungui Dississa; 4--Members: Mbollo Gisele, Leyono Albert.

National Commission of Pioneers

1--General Commissioner: Bolanzi Gerard; 2--Organization and Foreign Affairs: Dzangue Jean Baptiste; 3--Education: Bakana Zacharie; 4--Cultural Organization: Zonzolo Toussaint; 5--Sports Organization: Bakebadio Raymond; 6--Propaganda: Guekou Auguste Alfred; 7--Child Welfare: Obambo Edouard.

The congress expressed the support of Congolese youth for the PCT's just policy, modified by the Movement of 5 February 1979, and pledged with all Congolese youth to rally behind the PCT to achieve the goals of the First 5-Year Plan for 1982-86.

The closing ceremony was held on 14 August 1981 under the patronage of the PCT CC chairman, the president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

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CSO: 4719/298

PRC-CONSTRUCTED PEOPLE'S PALACE SCHEDULED FOR 1984

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 605, 15 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] When we pass by the Boulevard of Armies, and we pass by there often, we notice that a large part of the Goose Foot Forest has been cleared and enclosed with sheets of galvanized metal. What is taking place within that enclosure which no look can penetrate?

The official answer was provided on Thursday, 13 August 1981, at 10 am when Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso laid the cornerstone at the construction site of the People's Palace.

In the presence of members of the national political leadership, the National Popular Assembly and the government, and his excellency, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso gave the go-ahead for the operations which will provide our party with a People's Palace to properly meet the requirements of national life in all its complexity.

Two speeches were delivered on that occasion: by the Chinese ambassador and by Maj Benoit Moundele-Ngolo, a Central Committee member and minister of public works and construction.

After reviewing Sino-Congolese cooperation, Major Moundele-Ngolo provided all useful information about the construction site in his brilliant speech.

The project's cost is estimated at 7.432 billion CFA francs, including 4.977 billion for local expenses, to be assumed by the People's Republic of the Congo.

The work will last 3 years and will include an area of more than 8 hectares, with 30,000 square meters of surface area.

The complex will include a 1,184-seat conference hall, a 500-seat lecture hall, 4 workrooms, 1 banquet hall, a 7-story administrative building and several other rooms for various purposes.

Major Moundele-Ngolo also pointed out in his speech that the crew of Chinese technicians assigned to this project were not housed in hotel rooms, but in a camp of wooden huts built opposite the construction site. This is an original, comprehensive and militant way of solving problems!

The start of this project is a significant event in the interesting and substantial history of cooperation between China and the Congo. Chinese assistance to the Congo is characterized by a sharp practical sense and an obvious concern to be useful to the Congolese Revolution and to the vast majority of the people.

The delicate architecture of the People's Palace, which will be completed at the end of 3 years, will be a dominant feature of rapidly changing Brazzaville. Beyond its esthetic aspects, this building will solve the party's many problems on the occasion of large meetings such as congresses and international conferences. Bravo for the People's Republic of China!

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CSO: 4719/298

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED--Two loan agreements were concluded between Iraq and Saudi Arabia on one hand and the People's Republic of Congo on the other. In Baghdad, the accord--totalling 3 billion CFA francs--was signed on 24 August between Congo and the Iraqi fund for external development. The People's Republic of Congo was represented by Comrade Frederic Massenga, adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the Iraqi side was represented by (Abdul Ali al-Hambari), president of the Iraqi fund. In Riyadh, an agreement totalling 6 billion CFA francs was signed on 29 August by Comrade Didi Nicholas, adviser in the office of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and (Dr Kalib al-Ayimasko), deputy general director of the Saudi development fund. It is to be recalled that the loans will be used to finance the project of straightening the Congo-Ocean railroad. [Text]
[AB111444 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 11 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/396

CORPSES, CONFUSION, CONFRONTATION: COUP ATTEMPT DETAILED

Paris LE MATIN in French 17, 18 Aug 81

[Article by Yves de Chazournes]

[17 Aug 81 pp 8-9]

[Text] From 30 July to 6 August the president of Africa's most peaceful peanut nation experienced the anguish of "international subversion."

Because he wanted to take a vacation and attend Lady Di's marriage in London, Sir Dawda Jawara almost lost the country of which he is president, Gambia, a 300-km stretch of riverbottom country he himself had wrested from the British crown in 1965. Marxist-Leninist rebels, certain they would get support from "socialist Africa," claimed--but a little too quickly--to have planted a revolutionary flag right in the heart of Senegal. They did not have Qadhdhafi's telephone number. This was their ruin. Yves de Chazournes gives an hour by account of the putsch which almost overthrew Africa's most peaceful "peanut state."

The sun was just rising over London. Prince Charles and Lady Diana here just finishing their wedding night. Next would come Gibraltar, the honeymoon, and vacation. For Sir Dawda Jawara, on the otherhand, the vacation suddenly came to an end. Last night, while he was sleeping after the tremendous festivities of the wedding day, he was president of the Republic of Gambia. At 60 Onnismore Gardens (London, SW 7), in the suite permanently set aside for him at the residence of the Gambian High Commissioner, a wildly agitated telephone call had just woken him from his bed: it was the vice president, Moussa Camara, who was barely in control of himself. Rebels had seized power in Banjul, the capital city; they had just made an announcement on the radio; there was fighting in the streets, there was gunfire everywhere. Communications were poor. They could be interrupted at any moment. The first thing to do was to make a written request for Senegalese assistance. But to whom could this request for assistance be brought? The Senegalese Ambassador was not even in Banjul.

Listeners in Dakar were also paying attention to Gambian radio. The young president, Abdou Diouf, towering, thin as a rake, was still almost a newcomer to the presidency. He had only held the reins of his country's leadership for exactly 7 months now,

since old Senghor had passed on the torch and turned over the government to him. The Banjul affair was to be his baptism by fire. He would be in communication with London the whole day. The ousted president asked him to move as quickly as possible. In Banjul, he had his faithful supporters to defend his legitimacy, his ministers, and he was still chief of state. He therefore officially requested him to intervene in accordance with the terms of the assistance agreement of 18 February 1965: "The Republic of Senegal and the government of Gambia, upon the request of either side, will come to each other's assistance to provide for their security and defense against any threat." As for Sir Jawara, he was going to return immediately to Banjul and put down the rebellion. That was his first statement to the press. But things were not to work out exactly as he thought. On that morning, Thursday 30 July 1981, this 57-year-old man, as elegant in a boubou [native garment] as in a suit of very fine English cut, his expression severe behind square-framed glasses, this man who has been the leader of Gambia since that country wrested its independence from the British crown in 1965, was now nothing but the "president" of a country which barely exists.

It is truly an interesting caricature of a country! The very strange and very exotic fruit of colonialism, then of the war which France and Great Britain waged on the black continent. On the map, one might say it had been cut squarely right out of the heart of Senegal, and that those who then drew its borders drew somewhat at random. It comes to an end like some kind of inflamed appendix which, if an operation is not performed immediately, is going to go into peritonitis. Indeed, it is not a country: it is a valley. The valley of the Gambia river. Not even a whole valley, just the first 300 km inland from the Atlantic. The width of this bastard state varies between 25 and 50 km, and its highest elevation is not even 90 meters. Along with Djibouti, it is Africa's Lilliput.

Coming down from St Louis in Senegal, one passes through Gambia in a trice--but with a visa--and on the far side comes to a second Senegal, Casamance. More beautiful than the first, greener, with a Club Med and mosquitos. It is as if, instead of the central massif, one were to find a whole miniature Belgium. On both sides of the border one finds the same tribes: Mandingoes, Diolas, Wolofs, the great majority of them Muslims. In Senegal French is spoken; in Gambia, English. That is all. The other differences come from 300 years of colonization. Tea on one side, wine on the other. And yet! For several years Gambia has been driving on the right and going by the metric system.

In the 18th century Great Britain, mistress of the seas, was the lawgiver on this end of the continent. The Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa, then the Royal Africa Company, had a monopoly on slave trade on the Gambia River.

In the little war between London and Paris, France won the last round; the Treaty of Versailles in 1793 resulted in an inequitable partition: Senegal to the French, the miniscule Gambia to the English. But it was not until the beginning of the 20th century that today's absurd borders were definitively inscribed on the maps. Despite all these congenital weaknesses, Gambia also had some significant strengths, at least up to last year. It was a country with no political prisoners (probably the only one on the continent) and no army. All it had was 400 to 500 "gendarmes" of the Field Forces, and a handful of policemen.

And, with a population of 500,000 at most, it had several political parties which vied for power in a gentlemen's club. In 1965, Sir Dawda Jawara, then-prime minister in the shadow of the British governor and head of the Peoples Progressive Party [PPP]

was even offered that opportunity rare in Africa of losing a referendum. And it was only 5 years later, after debates as civilized as those in Westminster, that the Gambians voted by universal suffrage to establish a republic. Gambia--neither wealthy nor poor--was able to make do with little fuss (it was the only British colonial possession where there was no armed uprising) on its few resources: ground-nuts, the sun, and contraband.

The country is in fact a sort of "duty free store," with no taxes or almost none, where gadgets from the West, bought in stupendous quantities, end up on the other side of the borders, not without first having fattened the pockets of several high officials or ministers. The very open-handed and honest Sir Jawara closed his eyes, since after all everyone was satisfied and so was Gambia. Tens of thousands of Swedes, English, and Americans found Gambia's beaches offered their pleasures at a lower cost than neighboring Casamance. The night life and Banjul prostitutes became renowned.

This then is the imaginary country which Sir Jawara had imprudently left for 5 weeks of vacation in England, after finishing a last bit of work at the OAU [Organization of African Unity] summit in Nairobi in late June. In Great Britain, his second homeland, where he pursued his studies to become Gambia's best veterinarian, he had brought with him his aide-de-camp and his wife. His second wife, Lady Djemmeh. As for his first wife, Lady Juel, he had left here in Banjul with his very numerous children, in the care of his somewhat uncouth vice-president, Moussa Camara. In fact, there was a third wife, too, from the time when he was a Christian and went by the name David. But they had divorced and she was dead. People no longer spoke of her. One wife at home, the other vacationing with him, our Muslim gentleman thus gave himself over that rainy July to his favorite sport, golf. The climax of his visit, to be sure, was Prince Charles' wedding, to which he had been invited, along with about a hundred kings and heads of state, so that Britain could proclaim loudly that, while the British Empire might be nothing more now than a faded memory, the Commonwealth was still a big flourishing family.

But he knew very well that this country he had left 5,000 km behind was not just the same as it had been before. Last October a stain besmirched its English morning-coat: the head of the Field Forces, Commander Emmanuel Mahoney, was assassinated when he discovered a conspiracy against President Jawara or when he fell into a dispute with the other plotters (it was never really established which was the case). But for the first time, the Banjul prison held a man condemned to die by hanging: the assassin of the Field Forces officer, Mustapha Danso. Himself a soldier. For the first time, two small political parties were banned: MOJA (Movement for Justice in Africa) and GSRP (Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party). Finally, Senegalese paratroopers had landed right in the middle of town during Emmanuel Mahoney's funeral to restore order at the request of the Gambian head of state. Right away, diplomatic relations with Libya--which was identified as having instigated the conspiracy--were broken. Its embassy was then occupied by the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization] representative, who hoisted his flag to the top of the flagpole and took charge of Libya's interests.

At the end of June, Sir Jawara had scarcely left town when fresh troubles broke out. Ground-nut production had fallen from 120,000 tons to 40,000 as a result of drought; gasoline suddenly went up 50 percent on 1 July; fewer Scandinavians were coming to get tans. In short, the "peanut state" had problems. Demonstrations against the high cost of living, a taxi-driver strike in mid-July; a new Gambia, poor and mutinous,

was making its appearance, an easy victim for some African predator. But Sir Jawara continued to stay in London for Prince Charles and played golf. A very unpleasant awakening lay in store for the president on Thursday, 30 July 1981.

The same morning there was another man who suspected nothing. His name was Mbaye Mbengue. Accustomed to wearing a sparkling boubou, the constant Fernandel-like smile breaking out on his face: the Senegalese ambassador to Banjul. At the very moment the coup was breaking out, he was getting on the road with his chauffeur, his wife, and his young children. He left Dakar at 0500 to be at his office at around 0900.

If he had listened to Radio Gambia, Mbaye Mbengue would have learned instantly that on the far side of the river something very serious was afoot. At 0700, the radio station--now in the hands of the rebels--announced in fact the President Jawara had been overthrown. At 0900, a certain Kukoi Samba Sanyang spoke on the airwaves. He had created a Supreme Revolutionary Council of a dozen members with the aim of establishing revolutionary socialism in Gambia. "The dictatorship of the proletariat is going to be established under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party." In addition to Kukoi Samba Sanyang, the council included eight other civilians and three Field Forces officers. The Ambassador's Peugeot 604 came up to the Gambia River, and he still suspected nothing. The first ferry of the day should cross the river before 1000.

In Banjul, the rebels had already taken the airport, the ferry, and of course the national radio station. They encircled the embassies, the deluxe hotels, and the police station, which resisted. Mbaye Mbengue finally arrived at Barra, at the mouth of the Gambia, where the landing-pier is located. At that point, the river is 5 km wide. Farther ahead above Banjul, one could see puffs of black smoke, and the sound of gunfire wafted over from the other side of the river. The Senegalese ambassador sent his wife and children and driver back to Dakar. And he arrived in Banjul--aboard a small motorboat, and in the midst of the bullets which splashed into the water around him--all alone.

Forty thousand inhabitants: a small capital city, rather unattractive with its ramshackle old colonial structures, its houses on pile foundations, and its miserable hovels of corrugated iron. Three or four old Ghanaian tramp steamers lay at anchor in the port. Seaside Avenue, where the Senegalese Ambassador was to make his next appearance, was the showcase of Banjul. Rows and rows of stores, food shops, and even a supermarket, as cheery as a medieval castle, which opened less than 2 years ago with the president of the republic in attendance. It was the crowning jewel, the biggest French commercial establishment in Gambia, the CFAO [French Company of West Africa].

A lengthy argument took place between Mbaye Mbengue and the rebels who homes in on him. At long last, he was escorted to his embassy, a white two-story building bristling with antennas. Dotted with specks of concrete, one might say it looked a little like a waffle sprinkled over with confectioner's sugar. The rebels strongly warned him against calling for his country's assistance. They did not know that within a few hours the Senegalese embassy was to become the general headquarters for the resistance. In Banjul, a large portion of the populace, whether voluntarily or by force, had sided with the rebellion. So had the majority of the Field Forces,

too. From atop requisitioned or stolen vehicles, the putschists--who had established their command post at the Field Forces barracks at Bakaus, in the residential suburbs about a dozen kilometers from the capital--were distributing thousands of weapons.

Very quickly, the looting began. On the avenue fronting the sea and in the main business streets, a stone's throw from the Senegalese Embassy, the first stores were burned and ripped apart. The looters, among whom were to be found children 7 and 8 years old, grabbed bottles of liquor, packs of cigarettes, hi-fi equipment. Women carried cooking equipment and small refrigerators on their heads. The first brawls broke out. By noon, there were already dozens of dead bodies on the streets. The rioters, who hardly knew how to load their rifles, were firing in all directions. The heat--it was monsoon season--was overpowering. At 0600 that morning it was already 30 degree C in the shade, with 89 percent humidity. Dead drunk, the demonstrators were killing each other for a quartz watch. They got caught in the crossfire between the putschists, who thought they were outflanked, and the loyalists who were defending themselves against the rebels. In the afternoon of the first day, the national council of the revolution made a twofold radio appeal. First of all, they ordered the looting stopped, and then called for blood donors to come to Victoria in the center of town. They also called on all the doctors in Banjul and all those who had medicine chests at home.

But the scenes of carnage were to last 2 or 3 days. CFAO's warehouses were sacked: in the midst of pools of blood lay dozens of old shoes abandoned there by the rioters. Later, a sort of clown who was well-known in the city and was the leader of the brass band for a local football team was arrested: he had killed some 10 women after having raped them, and fired on the supporters of a rival football team! And in a Peugeot 404 which had crashed into a wall were found six bodies riddled with bullets.

"Father Dear, Do Not Abandon Us"

In Dakar, not much was known of all this. In London, even less was known. But it could already be predicted that establishing a Marxist regime by force that might cut Senegal in two would not be tolerated.

By late afternoon Thursday the first Senegalese helicopter took to the air to drop paratroopers over Banjul. A frightful storm intervened, and the operation had to be delayed. Three battalions of the Senegalese army started moving during the night: commandos, paratroopers arriving from Dakar, from east of Gambia, and from Casamance. More than 1,500 men in all. Also on Thursday night the gray Boeing of the Senegalese head of state took off from Dakar-Yoff airport. It was to return at dawn the following day carrying President Jawara, who would take refuge in Abdou Diouf's palace. Meanwhile, in Banjul, the rebels were going wild. They opened the gates of the prison, a grayish ramshackle structure on the Bakaus road. Two gaily bedecked plaster mannequins--who were supposed to represent armed guards, sat enthroned at the entrance to the prison. As soon as they were freed, the 298 prisoners were recruited by the rebels, who provided them with arms. Among them was the only prisoner on death row, Mustapha Danso. He would be killed in fighting shortly after his liberation.

The Senegalese armored vehicles from Casamance rolled through the night. Friday morning, 24 hours after the coup broke out, the expeditionary force retook Yundum airport, 10 km from the capital. Commandos crossed the Gambia in inflatable boats. The Gambian president had just arrived in Dakar. He told journalists that the legitimate government had not been overthrown.

As for Kukoi Samba Sanyang, he was described as a "renowned nobody at the head of a small band hungry for power." In this country lacking in archives, where the inhabitants are not required to have identification papers, it was impossible to unearth a photo of the head of the rebellion. For a whole week, the Senegalese soldiers responsible for manning the border checkpoints would tear their hair. In reality, this 28-year-old boy was a candidate in the 1977 legislative elections. He had not obtained the minimum 5 percent of the vote that would have entitled him to get back his filing deposit. A student at Saint Augustine school, a Catholic school in Banjul, then at a small seminary, he had been destined to take the cloth. He had been converted and taken the name Dominique. A good sister who had spent several consecutive nights at the hospital for the wounded had known him back then: "He was a boy with just average gifts. He was lost from sight after he began to travel. To Moscow, where he took political studies, to Guinea (Conakry), to Libya, to Denmark."

At Victoria hospital, there was not enough medicine. There was nothing more for the urchins to eat. There was no more electricity in the city. The good sister saw more than 600 corpses in the hospital's morgue alone.

At the Senegalese Embassy, which is lodged almost right up against the Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China, those who remained loyal to the president began taking refuge. One lone minister was there. The others had disappeared. Into the bush or over to the rebel side. But nearby the police station continued to hold out.

The first Senegalese commandos to penetrate the city liberated the Senegalese Embassy from the jaws of the vise in which it was caught. In the streets, the looters who escaped the massacre resold their bottles of Chivas Regal for 3.5 dalassi (Fr 5). Still entrenched at the Bakaus camp, Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his friends tried one last maneuver: they would take some 30 Senegalese and Gambians hostage, among them officers of the Field Forces and the president's first wife, Lady Juel, and four of his children, the youngest of whom was only 6 weeks old. On the radio, for several days, one could hear the voice of Lady Juel and the crying of the young ones.

The president's wife implored him to give the order to the Senegalese army to withdraw, and the children, one after the other, would come to the microphone to say: "I beg you, father dear, do not abandon us." Before being taken to the Bakaus camp, Lady Juel was to meet with the rebel chief for the first time in one of the houses belonging to a former vice-president, Cherif Diba, founder of the principal opposition party, the National Convention Party. Later, during the investigation, Cherif Diba would defend himself: "Kukoi Sanyang came to ask me Qadhdhafi's telephone number. I told him I did not have it. He also asked me to say on the radio that I was siding with the revolution. I refused." Cherif Diba was later released. In fact, it was by telex that the rebel chief tried to make contact with the Libyan leader. And on Radio Gambia's airwaves he appealed to the "comrades in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, and the Soviet Union." But there was no answer....

[18 August 81 p 8]

[Text] Putting down the rebellion was harder than Dakar expected. The two countries are now considering creation of "Senegambia." From the very moment the Senegalese army made its presence felt, the Gambian putsch began to turn

sour for the rebels, deprived as they were of the "revolutionary support" on which they had counted. After having recounted yesterday the blow-by-blow unfolding of the Banjul insurrection, Yves de Chazournes today fills us in on all the particulars of the re-taking of power by President Jawara and his faithful allies and Senegalese protectors. Order has now been restored in Banjul. The Senegalese army is not occupying the country, but it is attending to everything. It is already thinking in terms of "Senegambia."

Friday evening, a communique from the office of the president of the republic of Senegal announced the Gambian rebellion. But it was not until the following day that Abdou Diouf, the new president, would announce on television that the Senegalese army had intervened.

Friday afternoon, 20 km from Banjul out in the sea, 83 Senegalese, mostly fishermen and traveling salesmen, were taken hostage. They would not be freed until the following Thursday, bearded, dressed in rags, and starving.

In camouflage gear, the Senegalese continued their slow advance. The resistance was much greater than Dakar wanted to admit. During the night, a Puma helicopter crashed off the port of Banjul with 18 men aboard. It was not clear what had happened. Had the craft been hit by the rebels? Had the pilot made an error? Only one commando, wounded, made it back to shore after a 2-hour swim. Later in the day, the bulk of the Senegalese army finally crossed Denton Bridge, which connects the little island where the center of town is located with the suburbs. But it would take several more hours to occupy the studios of Radio Gambia which the rebels sacked before abandoning. But these latter had a mobile transmitter mounted on a blue Lada from which they continued to broadcast for 48 hours. At regular intervals, the voices of the president's children filled the airwaves. Nearly 90 corpses rotting in the streets of Banjul were buried in a communal grave. Others were thrown into the sea by bulldozer. Impeccable in his battle-dress, Major Won, who headed operations in Banjul, said several days later: "I filled my trucks full of them." The final tally was 600 dead in Banjul alone.

Sunday 2 August: in the afternoon a Senegalese military aircraft brought Sir Dawda Jawara to Banjul airport. There was hardly anyone there to greet him. Only a handful of Field Forces men had remained loyal. Abdullah Mboup, the head of the retreating soldiers, was himself very downcast. He had not even had time to remove the boubou he had hurriedly pulled over his uniform. But there was the Senegalese Ambassador, still smiling. His white chancery had become sanctuary. One after the other, the ministers emerged from the shadows and sought refuge with him. Sir Jawara himself stayed with the ambassador for 4 nights.

Everyone slept on the carpet.

Senegalese soldiers succeeded in repulsing hundreds of rebels towards the residential neighborhoods of Bakaus and Sere Kunda. On Monday 3 August the Gambian head of state issued his third appeal in less than 48 hours on a privately owned radio station, Radio Sid, which had been established several years back by an old Swedish adventuress.

He had lost his legendary placidity. He asked his people to believe in him, and called on the "group of armed criminals and lunatics financed by their foreign masters" to surrender. He described Kukoi Sanyang and his gang as "sadistic buffoons."

In Dakar, the word had already been out for 2 days that all the trouble was over. But fighting continued to rage. The losses sustained by the Senegalese army continued to rise. Now there was talk of 30 deaths. LE SOLEIL, Dakar's most popular newspaper, announced on Tuesday, finally, and all in the same breath: the attempted coup in Gambia, the intervention of the Senegalese army, and the return to calm "without the spilling of blood."

The newspaper's editorial writer burst forth with the following: "Behind the weak nonentity which is Kukoi Samba Sanyang lurks the hideous and terrifying shadow of the ogre that was going to devour Gambia like an appetizer before feasting on Senegal as the main course. No, the delicate finger [of Gambian territory] inside Senegal must not be transformed into the dagger planted in the heart of our country."

With utmost secrecy, Great Britain dispatched to the scene a commando unit of the elite sharpshooters of the SAS, the Special Air Service. It was they who, on Wednesday 5 August, freed the president's wife and children. They and the 15 members of the intervention group of the Senegalese national constabulary, a team modeled closely on the French GIGN [expansion unknown]. Not a shot was fired in the operation, and the following day, when all the other hostages were freed (in all there had been more than 160), the Senegalese soldiers remained immobile as the few rebels who had still been entrenched in the Field Forces camp at Bakaus passed in front of them.

"If one of my men had fired, it would have been a massacre," said the impeccable Major Won the following day. Impeccable and gallant: it was he who took the two Jawara babies in his arms while, under his astonished gaze, the president and his first wife embraced long and tearfully.

That is not quite the end of the story, but already the winds have changed in Banjul. The Field Forces suddenly have brand new uniforms. By contrast, at the reception desk of the Hotel Sunwind, in the midst of piles of cartridges and broken glass, there is an old uniform, a pair of boots, and a Kalachnikov. The tawdry finery of one, ten, a hundred rebels who would reappear in their civilian clothes and swear they were not involved in the coup. The heavyset Spaniard who manages this Swedish hotel which has no tourists because the season is over laments: "As soon as the Senegalese leave, it is going to start all over again. It has nothing to do with Libyans or anyone else, it is among Gambians."

Other deluxe hotels served as refuges for some hundreds of Europeans cloistered there for a week. One hundred sixty people were packed like sardines in the residence of the United States Ambassador. But few foreign houses were looted. "They had given instructions not to touch the/ toubabs (Europeans). /At least it was not a Kolwezi."

The following Saturday, however, a giant RAF Hercules began to shuttle between Dakar and Banjul to evacuate hundreds of Europeans. Mostly tourists, but also some residents. While the hunt for the rebels continued, life began to return to normal despite the curfew and the Panhard light machinegun fire which streaked through the city.

At the /Texaco/ bar (right beside a filling station pump, to be sure) today's heroes in uniform, who will probably be despised tomorrow, cruise for pretty Gambian girls. The Senegalese army is no longer an army of occupation, even if it attends to everything, literally everything. In his victory press conference, Sir Jawara, surrounded by his new Senegalese pretorian guard, announced breathlessly that from now on the security services of the two countries would be merged.

It was the beginning of a Senegambia which existed for 25 years at the end of the 18th century. But the two countries will still be separate for a long time to come: a small country wedged inside a large one and obliged to have a regime compatible with it. "We, the Senegalese, find the Gambians to be idiots. And they look on us as sharpies. But in truth we are all each other's relatives and obliged to live together."

The head of the CFAO, a solid and thundering Falstaff from Ardeche, is the consul of France, Belgium, and Denmark. On the wall of his office are hung a swarm of diplomas and proclamations conferred on Mr Hubert Berge. The most handsome of these awards is the National Order of the Lion of Senegal. Indeed, perhaps it is he who is the real president of this awkward little republic.

Established nearly 100 years ago in Gambia, the CFAO, with its antique counters exuding the colonial atmosphere, now has a turnover larger than the national budget. For more than 30 years, Hubert Berge has been giving the orders, keeping open house, regaling ministers and ambassadors behind the scenes and seeing them pass through his office. In other words, he knows the country. For him, as for the Senegalese representative, Mbaye Mbengue, there is no doubt that the armed coup attempt was engineered from outside.

Libya? No one says it officially, not even Sir Jawara. But everyone thinks so. And it is true that the Gambians and Senegalese recruited by "the ayatollah of Kaolak," (a city 150 km from Dakar) were trained in Libyan camps. Today, that ayatollah, (as he is nicknamed) a certain Ahmed Niasse, is in prison in Niger. "And then you have heard this story about the Ladas which fires everyone's imagination here in Banjul!"

Forty-eight hours before the coup, in fact, about 60 Ladas of every color (it is a sort of Fiat 124 built in the USSR) had been offloaded with unusual haste from a Soviet steamer. After having vanished as if by magic, they resurfaced the morning of the putsch in the hands of the rebels who used them to distribute arms to the population. Perhaps, after all, they had been stolen: no one knows. The Lada distributor, a Lebanese, cannot be found. All these unregistered Ladas were later brought back to the Field Forces camp at Bakaus.

As for the 3,000 Kalachnikovs found by the Senegalese, they all had been numbered and indeed came from the Bakaus armory. In 1977, the Soviets, and later the Chinese, had delivered several shipments to Gambia.

Colonel Ngom, the leader of the Senegalese contingent in Gambia, a pudgy and heavily perfumed man with his Bigeard cap is jubilant: he mounted his operation the way he wanted to do it. "According to my methods and in the way I learned at Pau." It was there, at Bearn, that he studied. He did not need the French. "We only took care of the logistics," I was told on the telephone by post captain Bonnavita, who commands the 1,300 French soldiers in Dakar. "Munitions, medical supplies, a little assistance."

At Barra, at the mouth of the Gambia, Senegalese soldiers had dislodged three Gambians bearing arms the other night. At the Gambian police station where I happened to be at the time they were beaten unmercifully for a quarter of an hour. It was just in the next room. When the howling became too loud, someone closed the door behind me.

9516

CSO: 4719/345

MATCHET'S DIARY: DETAILS ON COUP ATTEMPT GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Aug 81 pp 1914-1916

[Article by Banjul]

[Text]

THERE WERE two significant things about the reopening of the Gambian Parliament last week. Instead of five opposition members sitting opposite the government front bench, there were only three: Sherrif Dibba and Gibou Jagne are in detention.

An empty chair was left symbolically where Sherrif Dibba usually sits. Secondly, at the front of the distinguished visitors' seats was a senior Senegalese officer in camouflage uniform. President Jawara, who used to take pride in driving about his capital without any sort of escort, was preceded on his way to Parliament by a Senegalese armoured car.

The Presidential address was delivered quietly, without any oratorical flourishes but with an emotional intensity when he spoke of the aborted coup.

Parliament would not be open at all, he said, if "that dastardly act perpetrated by a small group of irresponsible renegades and traitors who completely disturbed the civil order, peace and tranquillity of our nation had succeeded . . . the aim of those traitors was to destroy all the cherished institutions that we, the government and people of this country, have all laboured so hard to establish and then to impose on us an alien system by the use of force . . . my government was not prepared simply to hand over the authority that had been vested in us by our people. By the grace of God we managed to survive the crisis.

"The unfortunate eight-day episode has made an ugly addition to this country's history, and our international image of a

peaceful and stable nation has been badly tarnished.

"It is indeed regrettable that a handful of rebellious individuals has been to wreak such havoc on our nation in their attempt to destroy some of the basic things that the vast majority of Gambians cherish most. They denied innocent Gambians their right to life and murdered our fellow citizens. They refused to respect the right of ownership of property. They destroyed homes of innocent people, stole cars and looted shops, and in their attempt to impose a new government and political system on our people they were denying them the fundamental right of political participation that is guaranteed by our democratic system of government in our Constitution.

"In the aftermath of this threat to our internal security some have asked whether it would not be appropriate at this time to consolidate both the power of the state and the power of the executive. Let me state categorically and unequivocally that the system of democracy that has always existed will prevail. There will be no dictatorship in The Gambia — neither by President, nor by government, nor by proletariat. There is no room in this country for Marxism-Lennism as a form of government.

"Apart from the fact that the necessary precondition of an industrialised proletariat does not exist, the basic tenets of this doctrine are inimical to some of our most fundamental traditional values.

"For one thing The Gambia and Gambians will never tolerate a socio-political

system that prevents them from pursuing their religious beliefs. Some have called the rebellious activity a revolution purely to glorify the whole affair. It was merely anarchy caused by lawless, trigger-happy criminals who, because of their individual and collective inadequacies to face up to the challenges and sacrifices of independence, had abdicated their responsibility to themselves and to their country . . ."

The President listed the large amounts of aid that had been offered by international agencies and by individual countries, including \$10m. by Saudi Arabia and an unquantified amount of medical supplies by Nigeria. He then dealt at length with the objectives of the second five-year plan (which will be the subject of a later article in *West Africa*). The President raised a cheer when he referred to "the timely assistance afforded to my government during the recent crisis by my friend and brother President Abdou Diouf and the government of the Republic of Senegal on the basis of the 1965 agreement on mutual defence assistance."

Apart from legal considerations there was a moral obligation: because the security of Senegal and the The Gambia are inextricably linked they could not condone the usurpation of power by the rebels. "Thus, their magnanimous gesture of assistance during the critical period, for which we give them deepest thanks, calls for all Gambians to respond in like manner and play their own part in cementing further Sene-Gambian co-operation."

The President said that what was needed were qualities of commitment, self-sacrifice and discipline, both in the political leaders and in the people to whom they gave an example. "The eight-day nightmare we endured should serve to underscore for each and every one of us the priceless value of our democracy . . . although the country has returned to normality, the problem is far from over. In order to guarantee peace and stability in the country we must maintain continued vigilance and ensure that we do not rest on our laurels and allow hostile forces to develop in our midst again."

When the President left, Parliament turned to its normal business. It is an indication that the crisis is over that the first question on the order paper referred to the need for a better fence around the

Fort Louvel Monument in Stanley Street, Banjul. The matter was receiving the attention of the government, said the reply.

How the word was spread

THE VOICE announcing the rebellion to the world early on Thursday morning was that of Alhaji Soso Ismaila, a staff announcer of Radio Gambia. He told me that as he and a technician arrived at the radio station at about 5.30 am six or seven young men with guns surrounded them and pushed into the studio with them. A script was put into his hands and he was ordered to read it. He protested that he was too nervous with all the guns about and anyway they always started with a recorded reading from the Koran, which he proceeded to put on. This infuriated the gunmen and it had to come off. He then read the script, announcing that a National Revolutionary Council had taken over, suspending the National Assembly, and so on.

One of the young gunmen was Kukoi Samba Sanyang (I am now persuaded that "Kukoi" is a better spelling than "Kekoi", though it is pronounced "Kekoi" and it is true that it means "clean" or "spotless"). He then read his own script.

He was very nervous, Alhaji Ismaila said, but clearly in command. He was frequently at the broadcasting station after that, closely dictating what the hostages were forced to say on the air, including Lady Jawara and her children, who were treated roughly, much to the distress and anger of the staff.

On the Saturday a Sengalese armoured car appeared on the road outside and opened fire on the radio station, but it was not stormed. One technician, Mr. Bamba Sallah, was wounded and later died in hospital. On Saturday night the transmitter at Bonto was damaged by gunfire and no further broadcasts went out. The station was not "liberated" until the Monday. The radio staff thought that stories about Sanyang being able to continue broadcasting from some sort of mobile transmitter were false. [A thought: would it not be a good idea for radio stations in coup-prone countries to have a hidden button somewhere which when pushed in emergencies

broke something vital and put the station out of action, at least for some hours? This could prove a serious handicap to coup-makers.]

MOJA leader was shot

SANYANG had, it is believed, no connection with the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA). The Gambian leader of MOJA, "King Koro" Sallah, was convicted earlier this year of possessing illegal weapons (a handful of hunting cartridges) and sentenced to a fine. He refused to pay and spent one night in prison before someone else paid. He has now almost certainly been killed. He was shot by loyal police early in the rebellion in circumstances that are not clear. He was taken to hospital but discharged himself, presumably fearing he would be arrested if he stayed. His family now believe he is dead.

His younger brother, Nyanga Sallah, also died tragically. He was a student and a first-class football player just back from Amsterdam and not involved in anything. He was arrested, on the Thursday and held for the night in an overcrowded cell in which he died of suffocation.

The full story of this "black hole of Calcutta scandal" has not yet been told but deserves investigation. Some say that as many as 20 died in that cell, while awaiting interrogation by the Senegalese. A few more facts about Sanyang, gathered from a young man who comes from the same

village. He is disliked on his home territory "because of his lies and his lusts". He spent some time in Guinea where he learnt his revolutionary ideas. He has a great admiration for President Sékou Touré and speaks fluent French.

No insurance on "rebellion"

FINALLY, I went to see Mr. Omar Dibba, managing director of the Gambian National Insurance Company, expecting to find him a worried man, having nightmares about the cost of all those burnt-out and looted supermarkets, wrecked and stolen cars, and vandalised houses. However, he was cheerful. He explained that all his policies like most insurance policies, allow damage by "riot, strikes, civil commotion" and some other things, but they exclude "rebellion". In his view, what happened in The Gambia was a "rebellion" and he plans to repudiate all claims. "I shall not have to pay a single butut," he said.

The matter may be tested in the courts. However, even if the decision goes against him, this would not be a disaster for the state-owned Gambian National Insurance Company. Like all major insurance companies, it has reinsurance treaties overseas to help it bear a big loss. The result would only be difficulties in renegotiating these treaties. Meanwhile every time a politician or commentator mentions "rebellion" or "the rebels", there is a song in Mr. Dibba's heart.

BRIEFS

ARCHBISHOP ADVOCATES CHURCH INVOLVEMENT--Accra, September 1--Most reverend Ishmael Samuel Lemaire was enthroned as fifth Anglican archbishop of the province of West Africa at a ceremony at Accra cathedral at the weekend. Earlier the new archbishop, a Ghanaian, told a synod of the Accra diocese that religion and politics had the common objectives of ensuring the welfare of the people and there was a need for interaction between them. Those who said religion and politics did not mix want "to rob religion of its relevance and practicality", the archbishop said in a reference to politicians who warned the church to stay out of politics. "The church will be guilty of dereliction of duty if it does not actively involve itself with all the interests and occupations of the people", Archbishop Lemaire added. Critical problems now confronting Ghana stressed the need for the church to advance into politics, science and education from which it appeared to have been expelled, he said. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Sep 81 p 13]

CSO: 4700/463

RELATIONS WITH FRENCH SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT SEEN AS QUESTION MARK

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3341, 10 Aug 81 p 1819

[Excerpts]

Mr. Sékou Touré said prior to a meeting with Mr. Guy Penne (Mitterrand's advisor on African affairs), that he was "ready to co-operate with any French government". Yet since his government has so far kept quiet on the outcome of his talks with Francois Mitterrand's emissary, the possible turns of Franco-Guinea relations remain unsure.

Commercial exchanges

Some political analysts feel that insofar as she has economic interests in Guinea, it is in the interests of France to improve her bilateral co-operations with the Conakry regime. However, the volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries has decreased since they broke up diplomatic ties in 1965. Guinea's agricultural output is presently assessed as nil in terms of cash crops such as cocoa and coffee. Collective farming killed the production of bananas which used to be exported to France. Apart from FRIGUIA, a joint

venture French-built bauxite plant located in Fria, there is little French capital invested in Guinea. Most French companies that were once established in Guinea have long since moved their assets into neighbouring countries. Following Giscard's official visit in December, 1978, a few French companies hesitatingly tested the Guinean ground, but foreign exchange red tape seems to hinder their progress.

On the cultural front, there has been no meaningful progress since 1965, save the fact that an agricultural institute located in Faranah (Mr. Sékou Touré's home town) was named after Valéry Giscard D'Estaing. The French language has not been taught in Guinea at the primary school level during the last decade. Books, any sort of books, are simply not on the Guinean market, and the existing French Cultural Centre is strictly reserved for the tiny community of French ex-patriates.

Lots of imagination and goodwill is needed on both sides to build a new base for co-operation between Guinea and France under the new socialist administration.

CSO: 4700/463

BRIEFS

TOURE CALLS FOR FEDERATION--Livingstone, Zambia, August 27--Visiting Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Touré today called for the formation of a federation of Southern African states to fight apartheid and to promote economic development in the region. "If such a federation was formed, the future would look bright in occupied Namibia (South-West Africa), and apartheid South Africa can quickly join the federation once liberated", Mr. Sekou Touré said as he arrived at Livingstone airport. The visiting leader, accompanied by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, also said such a federation should have a common currency. Mr. Kaunda endorsed the idea, saying he would suggest it to his counterparts in the Southern African region. He said he would be interested in a federation foreign minister's post. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 28 Aug 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/463

VIEIRA PRAISES ROLE OF USSR, CUBA IN SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 8

[Excerpt] "Let us make of the PAIGC the party of all the heroes and the fighters for freedom. All comrades must experience, through the PAIGC, the moving force of our revolution which brought about the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. It was the only liberation movement on the west coast of Africa that achieved independence with arms in hand." This statement was made by commandant Joao Bernardo Vieira at the opening session of the first national conference of the party in the FARP [Revolutionary People's Armed Forces] which was held yesterday and should end today.

With the participation of many hundreds of delegates from all the military units in the country, the conference assumed a special meaning today, following the 14 November events and when efforts are being concentrated on the preparations for the party's extraordinary congress.

"We shall not allow anyone to prevent us from achieving our goals," Comrade Nino said, stressing that at this time our task is to build the country. "We must be vigilant, because the enemy appears under many guises. We cannot jump on the trampoline, but must constantly go ahead, and this is one of the best teachings Cabral left us." Comrade Nino added: "As Cabral used to say, only we can build things, and only we can destroy everything. When we discover that there are people who do not work well, we should expel them and replace them with those who have proved themselves better."

In reference to Guinea-Bissau's economic situation, the chairman of the revolutionary council, who was accompanied by Comrades Victor Saude Maria, deputy chairman of the council, Paulo Correia, member of the revolutionary council and minister of the armed forces and other high military officials, mentioned the Nagueicave situation as an example of the lack of responsibility in how things were carried out by the deposed regime. "Everything was done to favor Cape Verde."

"We must consolidate the party in the FARP," Comrade Nino said, "so that all comrades are aware of it and thus prevent cases of corruption, ambition and other evils."

At another point, Comrade Nino stated: "We gratefully acknowledge the support of the socialist countries, mainly the Soviet Union and Cuba. Our solidarity and

cooperation will continue to increase. We would like them to feel in Cabral's land as they do in the Soviet Union, homeland of Lenin, and Cuba, homeland of Fidel."

In presenting his report as minister of the armed forces, Comrade Paulo Correia analyzed the role of the FARP at this particular time and the prospects ahead.

"The task of defending our territorial integrity against internal and external enemies demands sacrifices, and love for the homeland. Referring to the importance of the conference, Comrade Correia said that it was made possible by the 14 November movement, which put the party on the right road.

CSO: 4728/131

BRIEFS

MOSCOW BOOK FAIR--The Republic of Guinea-Bissau will be represented at the third Moscow book and record exhibition to be held from 2 to 8 September. Comrade Duco Castro Fernandes, in charge of the department of publishing and circulation of books and records (DEDILD) and head of the cultural center, left Bissau for the USSR. He told us before leaving that his trip to Moscow will permit the exchange of experiences with representatives from other countries and publishing houses and will reinforce the ties with the Soviet publishing house Mesckniga, which recently proposed to initiate an advertising campaign to bring our books to the attention of other publishers. He will also take advantage of his stay in the USSR to select a number of Soviet books to be translated into Portuguese so they can be more widely accessible to Guinean readers. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 3]

STUDENTS TO USSR--A group of 46 students from Guinea-Bissau left yesterday for the Soviet Union to attend various intermediate and higher courses. Another group of 46 students will leave next week for that country as well, while the confirmation for the departure of 30 more students who will enroll in professional courses is awaited. Of the first two groups totaling 96 individuals, 40 were awarded scholarships by the Soviet Government, while the rest are the recipients of grants contributed by the mass organizations, by the Guinea-Bissau-USSR Friendship Association and other international organisms. The award of a considerable number of scholarships by the USSR is aimed at helping our country to urgently train the cadres who are indispensable to the goals of national reconstruction. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 8]

FRENCH JEEP DONATION--In a ceremony held day before yesterday at the port of Bissau the French Government offered 50 Citroen military jeeps (Mehari type) to the Revolutionary People's Armed Forces. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Paulo Correia, minister of the armed forces and other officials from the FARP general staff, besides Comrade Julio Semedo, secretary general for foreign affairs, and, for the French side, French charge d'affaires Robin and a representative from the cooperation center. Robin stressed that this gesture symbolizes the French Government's willingness to help our people overcome some difficulties in the field of transportation. Comrade Paulo Correia thanked the French Government for this praiseworthy initiative, stating that the vehicles will be used for the efficient mobilization of our armed forces in carrying out the noble mission to defend and protect our sovereignty. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Aug 81 p 8]

GDR DONATION--The GDR recently offered the government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau a donation in the amount of 1 million dollars (about 35 million Guinean pesos), composed of 1,200 tons of cement, 4 cement-mixing machines and 20 sewing machines. The goods arrived in Bissau on the German ship "Anton Saefkow." This donation is proof of the traditional ties of cooperation, friendship and solidarity between the two countries, parties and governments, forged and cemented during the long years of our struggle for national liberation. It should be noted that the GDR has been one of the nations which have contributed the most to our country, while GDR technicians have significantly contributed to the development of Guinea-Bissau in the fields of livestock, industry, energy, education, health and information. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 8]

PORTUGUESE CC NEWSPAPER CELEBRATION--The PAIGC will be represented at the celebrations organized by the newspaper AVANTE, organ of the Portuguese Communist Party, to be held in Lisbon from 4 to 6 September. The party representative will be Comrade Helder Proenca from the information and propaganda department of the CNG [National Council of Guinea] secretariat. Our party will set up a stand with a photo exhibition and documents on our armed struggle for national liberation and on the 14 November events. The celebrations will also include a small theater that will present a cultural program related to African cinematography. A number of films will be shown that will focus on the achievements of the young Portuguese-speaking African nations. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 3]

RICE SHIPMENT--A shipment of 10,000 tons of rice is being offloaded in the port of Bissau, 5,000 of which were donated by the Pakistani Government to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, while the rest were bought from that country by our government. According to statistics provided by the Ministry of Trade, Fisheries and Artisans, this rice shipment will satisfy the needs of the population for approximately 3 months, that is, until the time of this year's harvest. This shipment is the result of a mission to Pakistan last March. It should be noted that the arrival of 10,000 more tons of rice is awaited, the initial transaction having involved 20,000 tons. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 8]

DELEGATIONS TO USSR, PORTUGAL--After having participated in the assembly of the founders of the Estrela do Mar mixed Guinea-Bissau-USSR fishing company, which was held in Moscow from 7 to 14 August, a delegation from our country returned to Bissau yesterday. It was led by Comrade Godinho Gomes, secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce, Fisheries and Artisans. According to his statements, the results of the assembly were positive and will permit the further development of the Estrela do Mar company, as well as expand cooperation in the administrative field. On his way back from the USSR, Comrade Gomes visited Portugal at the head of a trade delegation which established contacts with the state secretariat for trade, the state secretariat for fisheries and other Portuguese Government departments. At the same time, a delegation from the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau visited Portugal to open negotiations with Portuguese banks for a line of credit that will permit the importation of goods to Guinea-Bissau. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 8]

DELEGATION TO DPRK--A Guinea-Bissauan delegation from the Ministry of Rural Development is in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in a meeting of the nonaligned and developing countries related to programs aimed at

developing agricultural and food production. Our delegation includes Comrades Antonio Mandinga, director general of livestock services and Roberto Cuino, director of SUINAVE [expansion unknown], who left Bissau last Wednesday. At this symposium, which will be held from 26 to 31 August, Guinea-Bissau's representatives will draw attention to our strategy to increase production, our limitations and the successes achieved in developing rice growing, and the increase in irrigated and cultivated areas. According to Comrade Antonio Mandinga, this meeting is aimed at pointing out that developing countries must study the methods to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Aug 81 p 3]

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO USSR--A cultural delegation from our country composed of 56 persons, including the ballet "This is our Beloved Country," the national orchestra, representatives from the national film institute and two painters, left on 21 August for the Soviet Union for approximately 15 days. The delegation is led by filmmaker Sana N'Hada. According to information received from Comrade Luisa Borges, director general for culture, the Guinean artists will give shows in various cities of the USSR. An exhibition of paintings from our country will also be held. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4728/131

FORMATION OF JOINT ASSOCIATION WITH LIBYA REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 6, 8

[Text] The first association between African countries to be established in Madagascar was born on 20 March. This is the National Association for Malagasy-Libyan Friendship, which was introduced to the press by the honorary president, CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member Marojama Razanabahiny, and the president, Minister Koussay Said Ali, at Tsimbazaza Palace.

The objectives of the association are the consolidation and improvement of friendship and understanding in the relations between the Malagasy and Libyan peoples. These relations are founded on the views shared by the two presidents in the ideological and political domain as well as in the social and economic fields.

But let us look at the history of the association.

Diplomatic relations between Libya and Madagascar began to intensify in 1973, when Malagasy diplomacy opened up in all directions.

Thus the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries go back to 1974, to the time of the official visit by Mr Didier Ratsiraka, then minister of foreign affairs. Since then, the ties of friendship and brotherhood between our two countries have continued to improve; and the first visit to Madagascar by a Libyan delegation led by Minister Abdul Majid in 1977 confirmed those good relations. Thus, the joint commission between our two governments was created in order to promote cooperation between our two peoples.

At the time of the first meeting of the commission in 1978 in Antananarivo, it was agreed that a Libyan-Malagasy friendship association would be created.

Thus, on 20 March 1981, a meeting of members of the CSR, notably the presidents of the national revolutionary organizations of the Front and the ministers, was held at the ministry of foreign affairs, in order to create the executive bureau, which was elected from among the founding members. Those elected were Razanabahiny Marojama, honorary president; Koussay Said Ali, president; Seramila Beza and Todiario Pierre, vice-presidents; Rajaonson Francois and Heurtier Georges, secretaries-general; Leaby Jean Bosco and Randria Rene, treasurers; and Razafindrazaka Laurent and Soudjay Bachir Adehame, advisers.

The association, since its creation, has established a program of activities primarily involved with the creation of sections within the decentralized communities sensitization and education of the popular masses about the political and social life of Libya, by means of films, expositions, conferences, the organization of demonstrations of friendship on Libya's national day, Libyan anniversaries, or historic dates in Libya's history, and the exchange of cultural delegations, athletic teams.... It should be stressed that anybody who applied for membership (temporary headquarters at the ministry of youth) and sponsored by a revolutionary organization can join the association, which also accepts supporting members and sustaining members. There are no fees to be paid. However, members will be asked to participate voluntarily in specific activities as they come up.

It should be noted that the Libyan-Malagasy association, the counterpart to our own, already exists in the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya, and its president is Mohamed Chouedi, secretary of the people's committee on information.

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CSO: 4719/336

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR SOUTH DESCRIBED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 3-4, 6

[Excerpts] In the Toliara faritany [higher administrative unit], reputed to be a vast garden of projects, a new factory is not necessarily one more factory. If, when SUMATEX [Southern Madagascar Textile] opens its doors, the SNHU [New Oil Works Company (of Toliary)] is closing down or "Toly" is slowing down operations, one has difficulty seeing what real economic boom the region can expect.

And yet, ever since the South has existed, all officials have dreamed, promised and sometimes even "felt and seen" the signs pointing to authentic development. Even so, it is not surprising that for the inhabitants of the region, hope is not necessarily a project. Not much water flows under the bridges in the region, but a lot will flow before Sakoa, Manantenina and other Mandrare look like a concrete reality to the people of the South.

"Tulear is a city in the midst of full development. For once, this is not the usual official trite statement, but rather, the truth, which is strikingly obvious to the visitor. It is impossible not to be struck by the many construction sites around the young city."

This was the impression of a journalist reporting from the capital of the South 30 years ago. When leafing through the old newspapers and rereading reports and studies from the last 50 years, one is impressed by the enthusiasm of the successive leaders over the future of the city and its region.

Every time, the initial thrust was there.

That may very well be, but a close examination of the economic situation of the faritany and more particularly, of the Toliara region, prevents one from being so categorical and enthusiastic.

Naturally, there are encouraging signs, a manifest resumption of activity, despite the national situation. Unfortunately, the accomplishments, whether recent or from the past, lose their steam and fail to maintain their cruising speed. If there is not some remedy, it is to be feared that a new factory will not necessarily be one more factory!

Sufficient

The South, and the Toliara region in particular, is basically agricultural, even if that dependency tends to be attenuated with units such as Toly, which relies on imported raw materials or the Star Breweries project. The SNHU, for example, was totally inactive in April because of the impossibility of obtaining peanuts. There has been a spectacular drop in production due to the drought, but also due to new cultural orientations on the part of farmers. Henceforth, the SNHU should grow its own peanuts and become involved in cottonseed in order to be able to maintain an adequate level of refining. Other causes of its current problems are the age of the oilworks' equipment and the difficulty in finding spare parts.

This interruption in local raw materials should not affect SUMATEX, which relies on cotton from the South in order to operate normally. The chairman of the faritany executive committee, Jean Baptiste Ernest, is ready, if necessary, to issue an order banning the shipping of Toliara cotton out of the faritany, so anxious is he to see that brand-new plant operate normally and not follow the pattern of the others.

However, the faritany's farm production is worrisome, even if one can expect better results this year than in previous years because of favorable rainfall. Little rain is needed in the South in order for it to "flourish: 100 mm a month from December to March, or an average of some 3 mm a day. This is adequate if labor, the supply of quality seed and the certainty of a profitable collection follow, ensuring the region of a normal economic situation.

Drops

Cotton is grown in the province on 8,397 hectares, distributed between Samangoky (3,250), Toliara (3,802), Ihosy (795) and Sodemo (600). In 1980, production was 4,412 tons in Samangoky, 1,529 tons in Toliara (the difference is striking, given the greater cultivated area), 618 tons in Ihosy and 641 tons in Sodemo.

During the same year, the area in peanuts amounted to 5,592 hectares, including 3,692 hectares in Toliara, 700 in Morondava and 1,200 in Tolagnaro. Production was 2,383 tons, 560 tons and 960 tons respectively, with average yields ranging from 640 kilograms per hectare to 800 kilograms per hectare.

The faritany does not grow enough rice for its own needs. The crop covers 21,853 hectares (18,503 in Toliara, 1,905 in Morondava and 1,400 in Tolagnaro), for a production of 26,117 tons, 2,925 tons and 2,240 tons, or a per-hectare yield of 1.6 tons.

Cape peas have dropped drastically, even though this product was for a long time one of the South's main sources of wealth. The drought has had a great effect here: only 3,500 tons on 6,564 hectares.

Corn (16,211 tons on 23,355 hectares) and manioc (129,910 tons on 27,030 hectares) remain steady.

In the face of these difficulties experienced by the region in maintaining its farm production at an adequate level when it should normally be increasing, one can understand the concern of local manufacturers who, like those at SUMATEX, have placed big stakes on the faritany.

SUMATEX

Officials of SUMATEX, which was immediately set up as a socialist enterprise, have made and won an initial bet: In 9 months, the plant was operational after the laying of the cornerstone. This demonstrates a vigor and initiative that deserve to be emphasized, especially when brooding and anxiousness are the general tone in business circles.

This is not at all astonishing with respect to the promoters of SUMATEX, who are none other than those of SOTEMA [Majunga Textile Company].

Nevertheless, they still have to win a second wager, that of keeping SUMATEX in operation. This type of sophisticated plant, which contrasts with the region's "antiques," must operate 24 hours a day in order to maintain its profitability. If a single break in the chain should occur (supply of raw materials, energy, any social conflict, and so on), the plant would be unable to produce, to remain competitive.

The concerns of the SUMATEX officials are of two types: first of all, supplying the plant with raw cotton, from regional production, if possible, or by importing, if need be. Second, it is necessary to train a labor force reputed for its mobility and quickness to go out on strike at the slightest pretext. Will the "house style," that of SOTEMA, which was a success at Mahajanga and which naturally demands sustained efforts with respect to production, but which also provides advantageous social conditions, turn out to be effective in the South? That is somewhat of a mystery at present.

Cotton fiber needs are 2,500 tons a year, in other words, the entire production of the faritany, in order to produce 13 million meters of fabric, one-third of SOTEMA's production. Important for Toliara, SUMATEX therefore remains a modest textile unit on a national scale.

Too Much Water

The economic fallout for the region is obvious if, in addition -- as is hoped -- its existence whips up cotton production. With the exception of some specialized management personnel, all of the labor force, trained locally, is from the region. It numbers some 1,000 persons. When operating at full capacity, the monthly wage mass paid out by SUMATEX will be some 40 million Malagasy francs.

Unfortunately, the port has bogged down and no longer responds to the needs of traffic that is growing again. The draft is limited to 7.4 meters. For a single moored ship, the pier is collapsing. While it is limited to a load of 12 tons, it often has to bear 30, but is being repaired. Actually, a new port is needed at Toliara and that port will come, perhaps, if the Sakoa coal passes through it one day and if traffic from Fianarantsoa grows heavier toward the South after repair

of the Ihosy-Sakaraha road. Working conditions, labor and climatic conditions are excellent in Toliara, which is something to be taken into consideration.

Drop of Water

The hope of seeing the Malagasy South gradually emerge from a chronic underdevelopment that is more flagrant here than elsewhere because nature does not make things easier, truly exists, unless once again, the visions and mirages of which all those who have become enamored of this region derange the mind. Has the "drop of water" so long awaited in this dry, poor environment not finally grown larger? Or does every project that becomes a reality in this region, reputed to be a cemetery, conceal the extent of the problem, the exaggerated financial effort that has to be made to make the South a region like all others?

Blunders

For a long time, hope in the South has been named Sakoa (coal), Manantenina (bauxite), Tolagnaro (uranium), and so on. From the colonial administrators to the chiefs of the old provinces, the same hopes, the same dreams existed. Who then would blame the people who quite simply await a little rain, who want to think of their present rather than their future.

Other SUMATEX plants (and cotton) are needed to truly make the people of the South aware, for they face a daily reality of such a nature that it is now impossible to make them take projects for hopes, especially since the failures, like everywhere else, are abundant.

Moreover, the SUMATEX project spread like a spot of oil, bringing about the construction of a new thermal generating station by JIRAMA [Malagasy Electricity and Water Company]. The station supplies the city and shows that if one will indeed take the trouble and if the necessary financial means are brought into play, the water problem could be solved. At 70 meters, SUMATEX found a flow of 120 cubic meters per hour. The only problem has to do with the evacuation of the water.

One of the special features of SUMATEX is the absence of the finishing of fabric. It is sent to SOTEMA, by ship, to be delivered for consumption after printing. Moreover, SUMATEX produces basic, low-cost articles for local consumption, with the more luxurious items kept for export, whether made by SOTEMA or COTONA [Antsirabe Cotton Industry].

Alongside this "real" factory, the region's best, it is said and which undeniably gives hope to faritany officials and to the people of Toliara as well, the other industrial units seem to vegetate. Some, like Toly, await a real takeoff not helped by the contingencies of supplies or social conflicts. Others, like the SNHU, are determined to engage in peanut production in order to remain active.

Port Lives Again

When building goes well, it is said, everything goes well. That is not totally true in Toliara, but it is certain that the sites are busy, as busy as required by arrivals of construction materials. While SUMATEX has experienced no halt in

construction, the same cannot be said of the CUR [Regional University Center], the future covered stadium, the pedagogical center, all of which face problems with the supply of cement, iron bars, and so on.

And yet, the port is not stagnant, another encouraging sign of this resumption of activity at the "port" of Toliara. The congestion of Toamasina and Manajanga sends to Toliara goods in transshipment, coffee for the United States, for example, without counting large amounts of equipment and materials going to SUMATEX, Star, OMIPRA [expansion unknown] (engaged in the Bezaha operation) and to Touzet International.

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CSO: 4719/339

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

MOSLEM ASSEMBLY--Madagascar's Muslims, who comprise 20 percent of the population, are represented, in the religious assembly of their Indian Ocean co-religionists being held presently on the Isle of Mauritius, by Jailany Slaim, head of the social, coordination, and external relations committee of the national bureau of Mahajanga of the Malagasy Islamic Cultural Association, and by Sahady Ibrahim, president of Skoto Sikam Madagascar. As it was explained to us by the two Malagasy delegates before their departure yesterday for Port Louis (Isle of Mauritius), the aim of the meeting is "to bring young Muslims together so they can discuss their problems and exchange their points of view in order to see how they can better consolidate the practice of Islam in our time." The assembly is being held on the seaside. An ideal setting, in sum, for carrying out the discussions on these various questions. The central theme of the meeting is in fact "the organization of Islamic work in this 15th century of the Hegira." We note that Madagascar's Muslims are beginning to be organized. Thus, every Thursday, from 2200 to 2230, on Malagasy Radio and Television [RTM], the Antananarivo bureau, with the help of the national bureau of Mahajanga of the ACIM [Malagasy Islamic Cultural Association], presents a broadcast on various subjects related to Islam. [Text] [Tanananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Aug 81 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4719/336

BRIEFS

FOUR YEAR PLAN--President Moussa Traoré recently attended a meeting of the Commission for the Four Year Plan which covers the period 1981-1985. The plan comprises 515 projects. 114 of these concern the rural sector and will cost 270,000m. Malian francs, 127 projects concern the industrial, water supply, energy and mining sectors and will be executed at a cost of 212,700m. Malian francs. Communications, town planning and housing projects, of which there are 111, will cost 217,000m. Malian francs. Finally, 163 projects are in the social sector and will cost 95,500m. Malian francs. The plan's main objective is said to be self sufficiency in food, particularly in the production of cereals. Other objectives are the harnessing of surface and underground water resources (Mali is a victim of the ten year Sahel drought), reconstitution of livestock and efforts to overcome the handicap of being a landlocked country. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Aug 81 No 3343, p 1962]

CSO: 4700/465

LIBYA'S ROLE IN CHAD DEFENDED; AMERICAN ACTION CONDEMNED

People's Bureau on Crocker's Statement

Port Louis THE NATION in French 26 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Communique from People's Bureau on statement by Crocker published in 21 July 1981 L'EXPRESS]

[Text] First of all, it is clear that the main idea of the anti-Libyan offensive is to divert attention from the policy of the Reagan administration, which is truly terrorist in action, especially from its clear interference in the domestic affairs of Africa, which runs counter to the interests of any self-respecting African country. The Reagan administration pays lip service to an antiterrorist verbalism in order better to practice terrorism alongside the regime of apartheid and the Zionist entity against liberation movements and forces of progress in Africa. It is obvious that the American offensive against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is rooted in the fact that the latter dares to hinder such a policy of terrorist domination. In his statement, does Crocker not affirm that "Libya seeks to oppose our interests and objectives in an unprecedented manner"? Here the question is posed: What interests? Are they interests in favor of Africa and the African peoples? Is the policy of America, allied with the regime of apartheid and speaking of a proposed military pact with that racist, terrorist entity, in the interest of Africa and the African peoples?

Is the categorical American position on the question of Namibia's independence in the interest of the Africans? The answer to these questions is found in the final resolutions on American policy adopted by the OAU summit conference held in Nairobi.

Actually, the reality of the American policy on Africa is an open secret. In no way is it in keeping with the interests of Africa. On the contrary, its purpose is to mask an inhuman colonialist policy based on injustice, exploitation, domination and alienation, without taking into consideration any interests but those of the United States. It is an aggressive policy that is hostile to Africa and its unity, hostile to its peoples and their aspirations. The Africa of dignity is opposed to this policy, condemns it and works under the leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriya, which is an integral part of the African continent, to bring about its failure by all means.

It is clear to us that the problems and interests of Africa are linked and common to all and that any solution imposed from the outside is doomed to failure. No,

the United States has no right to meddle directly or indirectly in the relations existing between two or several brother countries linked, as Crocker confirms, "by religious and other bonds" and by the ties woven by history.

And since Crocker speaks so much about Chad, we can wonder: What have they done for the Chadian people when the legitimate government was asking for African and international aid in order to put an end to subversion and starvation? No one dared to respond to the pressing appeal of Goukouni's government except the Libyan Revolution, which through its gesture only applied the resolutions adopted by the Freetown summit conference. It restored order and security after a devastating civil war fed by colonialism, a war that impoverished, tore and starved the Chadian people. It is true that this praiseworthy initiative goes against American interests because it restored peace and stability in this part of the continent.

Moreover, of what meddling or intervention are they speaking: of the scandalous American meddling through interposed lackeys, entities and regimes and by means of military bases and weapons, as well as by the intervention of its soldiers in Arab-African countries? Or of sincere cooperation based on mutual interest and bringing massive aid without limitations or conditions to the poorest and most deprived peoples in a common desire and effort to bring the African continent out of its underdevelopment through mixed ventures of which the Jamahiriya is a member, 80 Arab-Libyan African companies and 18 development banks?

In other words, we are confronted with diametrically opposed attitudes: an American attitude that symbolizes domination, racism, alienation, Zionism and exploitation and a Libyan position crystallized in its positions that are hostile to all these practices. These are two positions that contradict one another and are opposed to one another: The interest of the United States is found in the looting, by its multinational companies, of the resources of Africa, alongside the regime of apartheid, while the interest of the Libyan Jamahiriya is that of Africa for total liberation on the economic, political and cultural levels. This position, dictated by African interests, naturally imposes some confrontations between the Jamahiriya and the lackeys of the Americans and of imperialism in general in Africa, but this should not prevent us from doing our duty of coming to the aid of the movements of liberation, confrontation and struggle against imperialism and consequently, of "hindering the imperial interests of the Americans" on the continent, as Crocker affirms. This is the true reason for the insults and attacks on the Jamahiriya, attempting to intimidate it and prevent it from playing its role alongside the forces of progress.

Furthermore, does the American position, as reflected in Crocker's statement, not constitute a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the African countries, thereby affirming a definite paternalistic, colonialistic mentality of another age, for by what right can the Reagan administration control, not a single country, but an entire continent, independent, sovereign African countries? And if America is truly working for the defense of the countries threatened, why does it not aid the front line countries to defend themselves against the institutionalized terrorism which the white racist regime in South Africa is? Why does it aid the reactionaries against the legal government of Angola? Why does this Reagan administration try to destabilize Mozambique through the CIA, whose diplomat-agents were also kicked out of Zambia? Why? The answer to these questions is well known to the Reagan administration. It knows that its so-called aid to the allegedly threatened

African countries is in fact only aimed: 1) at selling arms to shaky regimes that use them against their rebellious people and at making its lackeys the dictators heading these regimes; 2) at thereby establishing outposts in Africa for the defense of its interests; and 3) at destabilizing the front-line countries and progressive countries in general in the process.

Within the immediate context, this policy is more precisely aimed at diverting attention from the shameful American cooperation with the regime of apartheid, from its position on the Namibian question, from its terrorist attacks in Africa through the CIA and from the military bases and facilities it is installing in the Sudan, Egypt, Somalia, Kenya and elsewhere.

In truth, Reagan's America is not trying to help Africa. It is trying to relegate to a secondary levels such prime questions for Africa as the independence of Namibia, the arrogance of the regime of apartheid and the organized exploitation of the resources of Africa by the imperialist multinational companies. It defends its own selfish interests even if that implies the massacre of thousands of blacks by the weapons it supplies to the racists and programmed starvation by the policy of organized exploitation by its multinationals. The millions of permanently crushed and humiliated Africans are moreover witnesses to the fact that the hand of the Reagan administration is stained with their blood. It is the same for the Palestinians, the Lebanese and Arabs in general. When Crocker speaks of Libyan interference in the affairs of the Middle East, it would be funny if the situation were not so tragic in this part of the world and if our brothers were not dying under the Zionist bullets supplied by the Americans.

In fact, the Libyan Revolution, convinced from its very advent of effective Arab unity, took the initiative of doing away with Libyan nationality and adopting Arab nationality. Consequently, entry visas for Arabs have been eliminated. The Jamahiriya has therefore become the homeland of all Arab citizens.

On the other hand, the historic American hostility is rooted in the expulsion, by the Glorious 1 September Revolution upon its advent, from the largest American base outside its own territory in Libya. This hostility was recently accentuated after the speech by our brother leader Mu'ammarr Qadhdhafi on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the evacuation of the American bases from Libyan territory, when he designed a strategy of unity for the Arab world, backed by the greatest means, which is naturally against the American neocolonialist dictates in the Arab world.

In addition, the hostility manifested by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya toward the Zionist plots and the subservient, neocolonialist plans in the Middle East for the purpose of imposing the Zionist entity on the Arab nation, liquidating the Palestinian question, expropriating Al Quods (Jerusalem), and of destroying the unity of the Arabs, which represents a threat to the existence of the Arab-Muslim nation, proves that the United States is aware that the Libyan position works for a just peace and that a peace not based on equity and justice fatally leads to war.

Through Crocker, the United States had to be surprised at the Libyan position, which was behind the formation of the Front of Rejection and Firmness and the Arab People's Progressive Front, which the Congress of the Arab People, set up in Tripoli following the visit of shame and surrender, is.

Accusing others will not excuse America for what is now happening in Lebanon or in the past, at the time of the imposition of the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine. America, which is at the root of the establishment of a foreign state in occupied Palestine, which feeds 100 percent of its (Zionist) budget, which has heightened its arrogance with the most sophisticated weapons, which has stimulated its aggressiveness with its policy of the veto and which naturally fights those who dare raise their voices and arms against its monstrous terrorist creation: That America knows better than anyone else the reason it manifests such hostility to the Libyan revolution, which it accuses of all the sins...of Israel. But the Libyan revolution, which is in the forefront of the Front of Rejection and Firmness, will never accept the solution of capitulation which the American-Sadat-Zionist coalition wants to impose on the Palestinian resistance.

But America and its lackeys cannot understand this. It is clear that the African, Arab and Third World peoples in general, those who personally suffer the consequences of the policy of American imperialism, know how to differentiate between their enemies and friends and they know better where their interests lie. As for us, no force in the world will divert us from our duties to Africa and the Third World in our common fight against imperialism.

We have no lesson to learn from imperialism, much less America, which should be the last nation on earth to speak of terrorism after its crimes against millions of the world's people on all five continents, in Vietnam, Iran, El Salvador and elsewhere, backed by its terrorist policy of the dictatorship of the veto, economic and diplomatic blackmail and its bases, missiles and bombs that terrorize the peoples of small countries.

We have no need of a certificate of good conduct and assiduousness from that country and we are aware that that frantic anti-Libyan offensive will never stop because the American dictionary recognizes only this parable: "If you are not my lackey, you are my enemy."

As for us, we have chosen to be ourselves, whether or not the Americans and their valets like it! And as the leader of the glorious 1 September revolution has stated:

"We are totally resolved to defend our legitimate rights on earth and under the sun, at the cost of our very lives. We shall never back down; the intensity of the forces of the United States against us will never force us to retreat. We shall offer all the means at our disposal to the Palestinian people in order to free occupied Palestine."

Peeroo Defends Libya's Role

Port Louis THE NATION in French 31 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[30 July interview with Razack Peeroo, minister of labor and industrial relations, by M. A. Salauroo]

[Text] A statement by Chester Crocker, deputy secretary of state for Africa, in the 21 July issue of L'EXPRESS, gave rise to strong reactions

in pro-Libyan circles in Mauritius. Following the detailed explanations of the Libyan People's Bureau of the role of the Jamahiriya in Africa (see LA NATION of 26 July 1981), it is now the turn of Razack Peeroo, minister of labor and industrial relations, to take a position in favor of Libya and to reject criticisms formulated by the Americans against Colonel Qadhdhafi. Questioned yesterday, Peeroo said the following:

For me, Qadhdhafi is and remains the most powerful man of the Third World and he is the defender of the oppressed people of Africa, Asia and the Middle East. I find that it is completely natural that for the imperialists and the little regimes that are the lackeys of imperialism, Qadhdhafi is the most dangerous man. The reason, it is clear, is that Qadhdhafi represents a danger to the interests of the United States. Let us look at what Crocker says: "Libya has adopted a type of diplomacy that seeks to oppose, in an unprecedented manner, our own interests and objectives." Let us try to see the interests that Qadhdhafi represents and those of the United States. Qadhdhafi seeks to liberate oppressed peoples, which -- and this goes without saying -- runs counter to the interests of the imperialists, who, for their part, seek only to oppress and exploit peoples and loot their natural resources. In order to understand this, you have but to imagine the case of a slave trader and a slave emancipator. The two have different, diametrically opposed interests. It is therefore easy to understand that Qadhdhafi's moves will not please the gun merchants, which the imperialists are."

[Question] In one of your recent statements, you said: "The Libyan revolution, under Qadhdhafi's guidance, has taken on a very important dimension, that of awakening in all Muslims in the world a feeling of belonging to Islam. Consequently, the notion of the "ummah" [community] was effectively applied, while Crocker, in his statement, speaks of the creation of an Arab-Islamic bloc embracing the Muslims of Africa and the Middle East. He also speaks of Libyan expansionist policies. What are your conclusions?

[Answer] The West has always opposed the unity of Muslims in the world. Islamic peoples have been dominated throughout the world and one must remember the colonial period. But the Muslims have always fought for their liberation. One will recall, for example, the Algerian revolution, the Libyan revolution, and quite recently, the Iranian revolution. With these revolutions, the interests of the Westerners have been alienated. Formerly, the colonialists imposed their cultures, languages and civilizations. The Libyan revolution was an Islamic revolution whose source of inspiration was Islam. In contrast with a few Islamic leaders, lackeys of imperialism, the Islamic peoples are for the rallying of an Islamic force in the world. Try to imagine a rallying of all Muslims in the world. It represents an impressive force, which is why the imperialists are trying to sow division. Formerly, Islam was in the background in the Islamic countries, but the advent of the Libyan revolution has restored its proper value to Islam, recommending the rules written in the Koran concerning: how to regulate activities by the people's committees, which forcefully demonstrates the authority of the mass of the Islamic people. Therefore, in this sense, the Libyan revolution is a beacon for Islamic peoples throughout the world, for we know all the results of the Libyan experience. That is why the thoughts of Qadhdhafi inspire confidence in all Muslims in the world and

it is in this same breath that the Iranian revolution took place. Actually, there would have been more revolutions, but they were stifled by the Westerners and communists. In Afghanistan, for example, the communists stifled the revolution of the Afghani people.

[Question] What do you think of Crocker's statements on the Libyan intervention in Chad?

[Answer] I have already said in Masjid Al Aqsa, in Plaine Verte, that the Libyan intervention in Chad was necessary in order to give those people peace and stability. I maintain what I said. Crocker should be the last person to speak about aggression or intervention, for we know the acts of the United States throughout the world and the establishment of military bases everywhere in the world and in the heart of the Arab nation, in Egypt, which is dishonorable and shameful. It is clear that if today Israel commits acts of aggression and crimes in Lebanon, it is with the blessing of the United States. The difference between the Libyan intervention in Chad and the American interventions throughout the world is that Libya intervened to ensure the peace, stability and independence of the Chadian people, while the American interventions are aimed at destabilizing and exploiting peoples. Libya was asked by the legitimate, legal government of Goukouni Oueddei to intervene, while the Americans practice a policy of subversion through the CIA.

[Question] What is your opinion of what Crocker says about Qadhdhafi's advances in the Indian Ocean? You have undoubtedly read LE CERNEEN of 27 July 1981, which published an article from LE POINT which went as follows: "Qadhahafi would like to buy the Mauritian newspapers."

[Answer] I know of no Libyan military or nuclear base in the Indian Ocean. I am also unaware of the presence of any Libyan fleets in the Indian Ocean, just as I do not know whether the Libyans would have a base with sophisticated weapons in the Indian Ocean enabling one to talk about Qadhdhafi's advances in the Indian Ocean. The United States has military bases in Somalia, Egypt, the Sudan, Oman and Diego Garcia, to mention but a few. To answer the second part of your question, I would say that the newspapers of the island Mauritius are independent and can publish articles on Libya and about what is done in the Libyan Jamahiriya. And if the newspapers publish articles on Libya, is one to say that the newspapers are "bought"? No, that is infantile reasoning.

[Question] Do you have any particular wish to formulate?

[Answer] Before concluding, I would like to add that I hope from the bottom of my heart that the relations existing between Mauritius and Libya will grow stronger and be consolidated in the interest of those two peoples. Mauritius is an African nation, just like Libya. They are both part of the OAU. We are part of the same continent and we have the same objective: the complete liberation of Africa. We should therefore work together and cooperate and we should be solidary in the fight for the dignity of African peoples.

MEF, UNION EFFORTS TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Joint Call for National Economic Council

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The meeting between the employers' federation and the trade unions which takes place today with the purpose of studying ways to improve the employment picture seems to open up a new era in capital-labor relations. In effect, the country's main trade union confederations--FSN, GWF, and FTU [expansion unknown-General Workers Federation-United Workers Federation]--decided yesterday that the unions and employers should speak "the same language" in order to get the government to get the "National Economic Council" in operation.

The NEC [National Economic Council], as everyone knows, is a permanent body bringing together representatives of the government, employers, and the unions. Its establishment, decided upon at the tripartite meetings, was announced by the finance minister in his budget speech. The NEC, the composition of which has already been made official, has not yet begun to function. The body will serve as a forum for the discussion of major questions of nationwide interest and help the government to guide its action in the direction desired by all social partners.

Nevertheless, before reaching this stage, the unions decided yesterday to ask the MEF [Mauritius Employers Federation] to coordinate with other organizations in the private sector on the question of unemployment and job creation. The unions noted, in fact, that the MEF, MSPA [Mauritius Sugar Producers Association] and JEC [expansion unknown] seem to have differing points of view on the question.

However that may be, in today's meeting the labor confederation will be content to receive MEF's suggestions on job creation.

The representatives of the labor confederations will make known their proposals during a subsequent meeting. Other working sessions will follow to permit the two parties to reach an understanding before calling for the convoking of the first meeting of the National Economic Council.

Labor sources do not try to hide the fact that these meetings will be difficult, for the two sides have differing viewpoints on some questions. This is the case

with respect to the advisability of unemployment benefits, which the trade unions demand but the employers reject. It is still true, however, that both employers and unions are determined to find solutions to attenuate to some extent the crisis which is presently upsetting the country.

First Meeting 'Positive'

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul pp 1, 8

[Text] The meeting held yesterday between the Mauritius Employers Federation [MEF] and the leaders of the country's principal trade union confederations demonstrated the clear determination of both social partners to join forces to help the country get through the current crisis. This at least was the impression one gathered in labor circles at the conclusion of the meeting, an impression which was to be confirmed that afternoon by the publication of a joint communique.

The communique says that "taking cognizance of the disturbing economic situation, of which the deficit in the balance of payments, unemployment and lay-offs are the most visible signs, the accredited representatives of the FSN, the MLC [Mauritius Labor Congress], the GWF, and the FTU on the labor side, and the representatives of the MEF on the other side, have agreed in principle to hold regular meetings with the purpose of discussing the economic crisis and ways of escaping from it, and all issues related to employer-employee relations, in order to enable the Mauritian economy to get a fresh start, and thereby to promote more jobs."

Yesterday's meeting, which followed a preliminary meeting on 16 July, was described by the communique as marked by "frank and cordial" exchange of views.

In fact, after having made a general survey of the situation, the representatives of the employers and unions decided first to specify the various elements contributing to the crisis, then to look at ways both in the short and long term to take remedial action, and finally to see to what extent each partner might contribute to solutions. It was also decided, as we announced yesterday, to write to the president of the national tripartite committee to ask that the National Economic Council begin its work with the shortest possible delay.

Participating in yesterday's meeting were Dawood Rawat, Francis Rey, and R. Tranquille representing the MEF; and union representatives included Venkatasamy, C. Genevieve, and P. Sarah (FSN), Paul Berenger, F. Soopramanien, and R. Tirvengadam (GWF), C. Bhagirutty (MLC), and A. Laridon (FTU).

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CSO: 4719/332

CUTBACKS, INTERNATIONAL HELP SOUGHT TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Shortening of Work-Week Proposed

Port Louis THE NATION in French 22 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Mauritian Employers Federation [MEF], aware of the serious problem posed by lay-offs, has taken several measures under the dynamic leadership of acting president Dawood Rawat. MEF, which 2 or 3 months ago called on its members to pinch pennies in order to avoid discharging employees, has submitted a memorandum to the government. Yesterday it issued a stirring appeal to all Mauritians to make a concerted effort to surmount the very difficult problems of the current decade. The appeal is aimed especially at the social partners of the employers. Rawat and Francis Rey emphasized the fact that time has already been lost, and action must be taken.

According to MEF, the rise in unemployment is first of all the result of circumstances. The world recession has substantially restricted our access to external markets, as a result of protectionist policies in the developed countries. Mauritian industry is having problems surviving in the face of the very lively competition from its rivals. Fluctuations in the exchange rate have endangered certain exporters who are obliged to price their wares in foreign currency.

The far-reaching effects of the oil shock cannot be emphasized enough: in 1974, our oil imports cost 161.5 million rupees. In 1980 they reached 667.3 million rupees, an increase of more than 313.2 percent.

In 1980, no less than four hurricanes hit the country. In early 1981, the drought was making its effects felt. The consequences of these natural disasters endure for years, because in order to rebuild houses and infrastructure money must be borrowed. In addition, production losses cannot be made up.

Technological and Local Causes

According to MEF, some enterprises have shut down, because technological advances made in other countries have rendered their manual production methods--or even the products themselves--obsolete.

However, some local causes are not without significance. Fiscal and customs measures taken by the government to curb imports in order to bolster the balance of trade caused layoffs in commerce and related fields. The substantial slowdown in investment--both public and private--for lack of available capital has created unemployment in certain industries, such as the building trade. Even the press has not been spared.

In 1980, layoffs submitted to the Termination of Contracts Service Board [TCSB] rose to 2,530, broken down as follows: 151 in January; 122 in February; 284 in March; 75 in April; 221 in May; 94 in June; 478 in July; 441 in August; 335 in September; 139 in October; 82 in November, and 108 in December.

By contrast, from January through May 1981, only 393 cases were brought to the TCSB: 125 in January; 67 in February; 32 in March; 135 in April, and 34 in May.

There have obviously been cases that were not submitted, but in large terms the MEF believes that the tendency is toward stabilization, if not decline. The MEF also believes it must be noted that 1,500 jobs were created in 1980.

Losses Sustained

The MEF asserts that from 1979 to 1981 (end of June) investors, banks and other financial institutions lost altogether some 141,249,000 rupees--including 53,937,000 for investors alone. The figures are as follows:

	Investors	Institutions
1979	Rs 18,050,000	Rs 16,963,000
1980	22,650,000	33,991,000
1981	13,237,000	36,358,000

The MEF concludes, therefore, that the shareholders are also losers when an enterprise shuts down. These are often people with modest savings who risked their savings to invest.

Unemployment

Over and above the layoffs, each year brings about 10,000 new job-seekers. Nevertheless, MEF contests the publicized figure of 55,000 jobless workers, and notes an abnormally high number of people newly added to the jobless list. It therefore calls for a more detailed investigation, followed by a purging of the list, in order to determine the number of fraudulent unemployed workers.

The MEF asserts that the lack of training of unemployed workers creates an anomaly. Some vacant positions cannot be filled, because no jobless worker can be found with either the competence or the requisite experience for the job. It suggests that training could fill the gap between supply and demand.

The Wrong Way

The MEF does not believe that an anti-layoff law can resolve the problem. Higher indemnities on termination of employment would only aggravate the problem, for

existing indemnities are already among the highest in the world for justified layoffs, and the very highest for unjustified layoffs. The MEF is thus of the opinion that an increase in indemnities would lead to the bankruptcy of enterprises proceeding with partial layoffs.

According to MEF, unemployment benefits are also no solution. It says that the cost is excessive and that Mauritius does not have sufficient means to finance such a system. It is also necessary to avoid encouraging people to be idle, because otherwise they rapidly lose their self-respect and become unemployable. An unemployment benefits system would hinder the operation of the labor market, positions would remain unfilled, and the unemployed would be on the dole. Then it would also be necessary to define unemployed status, because the wife might well claim benefits in her own right.

Solutions

In the short term, MEF has already urged, in addition to distributing a circular recommending an "economy drive," the creation of an "ad hoc" committee to help enterprises avoid planned layoffs and get discharged workers re-hired, MEF personnel are also helping enterprises that want to obtain some facilities from the authorities in order to keep employment up.

The MEF also suggests:

- (1) a shortening of the work-week. Instead of layoffs of employees, an enterprise might, with the consent of the ministry of labor, shorten the work-week of its employees and proportionately reduce their salaries.
- (2) prohibition of moonlighting. A substantial number of jobs could be created in the fields of electrical installation, plumbing, painting, and house repairs and [line dropped]
- (3) "shift" work should replace overtime.

Other solutions for the long-term problem suggested by MEF include:

- (1) a mission will be sent to Europe and the United States in hopes of finding new lucrative markets for our products, especially those manufactured by small industries;
- (2) the eight points of the memorandum submitted to the minister of finance have been partially accepted. It will be necessary to provide fiscal incentives for worker training, and reduce corporate taxes.

Urgent Dialogue

For the moment the MEF is asking for a climate of cooperation between social partners, rather than confrontation. It is calling for dialogue, and emphasizes that the country cannot escape from the crisis unless there is a spirit of unity and cooperation. The MEF does not believe in rigidity about structures or principles: it is asking all Mauritians to close ranks.

Search For External Openings

Port Louis THE NATION in French 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The government has solicited the assistance of international bodies to get African governments to hire unemployed Mauritian university graduates. This line is being pursued by the government in an attempt to re-absorb to some extent the growing unemployment, which is affecting this stratum of Mauritians.

Contacts have already been made to this end with the representatives of international organizations who have visited Mauritius in recent months. The most recent goes back several days ago, when officials from the ministry of employment had talks with a high-ranking team from an African financial body. The talks were focused principally on prospects for the employment of jobless graduates via contracts to work in African countries.

The sectors in which openings exist have been identified, and include teaching as well as civil engineering field.

Should openings be obtained, a substantial number of unemployed graduates could get work contracts.

At this point in time, there are no less than 1,080 graduates who are in search of jobs, according to the latest statistics compiled by the "Youth Guidance Service" of the ministry of employment. This figure will reach 1,400 between now and the end of August with the arrival during the next few weeks of the new diplomats who have finished their university studies this year, according to projections from the ministry of employment.

It is fitting to emphasize that the majority of those graduates obtained diplomas in the fields of general languages, economy, and sociology. As the market in these disciplines has been saturated, offers for this category of graduate on the job market are becoming harder and harder to find.

Government Training Courses Given

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] "A new insult to the doctors," hospital personnel are saying. For the last 2 weeks "medical orientation courses" have been given at the ministry of health to 35 newly recruited doctors joining the hospital service. While opposed to the idea, these doctors are obliged to attend such courses, which are given daily, because of the fact that they have to register their presence on a log-book. The government has called on various medical specialists, and on officials of the Mauritius Family Planning Association (MFPA) to teach the courses.

In medical circles, such an initiative on the part of the government is considered "a new insult" to the unemployed doctors who were recruited last month on the basis of "examinations" [translation unknown] and at ridiculously low salaries. Outrage is increased by the fact that "non-physicians" are to be found among those on whom the government has called to teach the orientation courses.

The same circles do not explain how the government could judge it necessary to organize courses for the benefit of doctors who took their diplomas following university studies abroad, diplomas which are duly recognized on the Isle of Mauritius.

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CSO: 4719/333

FAILURE OF IAMB, ANOTHER OCAM PROJECT, SEEN LIKELY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Article--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] /The African and Mauritian Institute of Bilingualism (IAMB) at Moka may very well soon be added to the already long list of OCAM [African-Mauritian Common Organization] failures. This is what the Isle of Mauritius is apparently discovering, very late in the game. Yesterday, at the meeting of the board of directors, the Mauritian minister of foreign affairs, Sir Harold Walter, threatened to shut down the institute if the member countries continue to default on their share of financial support. Also, the very conspicuous absence of OCAM's secretary general, Ismael Amri Sued, of the Senegalese delegation, and Dan Dicko, secretary general of ACCT (Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency) was noted./

IAMB thus appears very likely, after yesterday's meeting, to go down in history as one of those numerous white elephants which illustrate the failure of a certain style of international relations.

"The Mauritian Government has done the impossible in keeping the institute alive, and at this point there can be no question of the Mauritian Government subsidizing it further, if the contributions owed by the other countries are not paid," said Sir Harold. He added that the Isle of Mauritius will in the meantime continue to meet its own commitments to IAMB.

The minister also discussed a report from the /Commonwealth Technical Foundation/ and the visit by a representative of /ACCT/, which has offered financial assistance to enable the institute to survive. According to the minister, the CTF report suggests that the institution be merged into another body. In such a case, Sir Harold believes, the University of Mauritius could take IAMB "under its wing." However, everything will depend on the will of OCAM member countries to ensure the survival of the institution. The minister will stress these questions at the next OCAM ministerial meeting.

Still in the same vein, the minister proposed that IAMB, just like the tourist industry, form a /marketing /company in several African countries. "Even English-speaking countries are interested in the institute."

The minister also reviewed the history of IAMB, which was created 7 years ago following a resolution adopted by the heads of state at an OCAM meeting. Earlier, the minister had strongly deplored the absence of the OCAM secretary general, Ismael Amri Sued, who was to arrive 13 July, as well as the absence of the ACCT secretary, Dan Dicko, and of the Senegalese delegation, which was to arrive yesterday.

PARTICIPATION IN FORMATION OF ACP CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Cooperation in trade matters among the ACP [African-Caribbean-Pacific] countries is expected to gain fresh momentum with the decision made in Lome early this month to create a federation of ACP chambers of commerce and industry. The Isle of Mauritius is participating actively in this federation, which is currently in the process of formation. Miss Ghislaine Dalais, the representative of the chamber of commerce and industry in Brussels, who participated in the work of the ad hoc committee, is presently in Mauritius to report progress made to the chamber.

The ad hoc committee established various subcommittees, including one on intra-ACP cooperation, headed by Raymond Charles, the Mauritian Ambassador to Brussels. The two other subcommittees are respectively technical and political. The first will deal with the dissemination of information between and among the countries of the group, and collaboration in the areas of commerce, maritime transport, etc.; the second will deal with the structuring of the federation and finance.

The ad hoc committee, which is working on preparation for a summit meeting of the ACP heads of state, is composed of the following countries: Togo and Nigeria (West Africa), Mauritius and Kenya (East Africa), Cameroon and Gabon (central Africa), Zimbabwe and Lesotho (southern Africa), Jamaica and Barbados (the Caribbean), and Papua New Guinea (Pacific).

The idea of such a body was first promoted by President Eyadema of Togo last year, at the signing of the Lome II convention. Since then, the idea has continued to gain ground, and more than 100 economic experts from the ACP countries met in the Togolese capital to work on the project. Plans have been elaborated, and a special unit is henceforth to be in operation at the ACP secretariat-general offices in Brussels. This unit will work toward implementing the Lome decisions with a view toward launching the ACP chamber of commerce as soon as possible.

It was apparent at Lome that it would be necessary to request that the governments of the ACP countries take measures to help free up commercial transactions between the various member states, and disseminate information in order to facilitate better information about the production, needs, and potential of the signatory

countries. All that will assist the future ACP chamber of commerce to be practical and thereby to participate in the promotion of trade between the member countries.

Questioned by LE MAURICIEN, Jean-Claude Montocchio, secretary-general of the chamber of commerce and industry, expressed his view that the Isle of Mauritius, by virtue of its available structures (free zone, international communications network, port infrastructure, etc.) is expected to play a major role in this federation. Mauritius has already acquired a body of industrial experience which several ACP countries do not yet have. There exists great potential for cooperation between Mauritius and the other countries of the group, and the panoply is extremely vast, according to Montocchio. This operation could well extend beyond the field of commerce and possibly go into industries such as tourism, Mr Montocchio thinks.

We also note that the government has just transferred Mr T. Narain, a high official in the ministry of agriculture, to the ACP secretariat-general offices in Brussels.

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CSO: 4719/331

CONSULTANT FIRM HIRED TO INCREASE BUSINESS WITH MIDDLE EAST

Port Louis THE NATION in French 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Together with the English consultant firm Maxwell Stamp, the government will undertake a study of markets in several Middle Eastern countries in August. This commercial promotion and exportation project is aimed at making locally-made manufactured products known in Arab countries and at studying prospects of potential markets.

The tour will be entirely financed by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and undertaken by two experts from the consultant firm Maxwell Stamp: Martin Kebbell, director of the Brian Finn firm, and a senior economist assigned to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Department of Commercial Promotion. It will last six weeks.

The project was planned by the government as early as June. Together with the consultant firm, the government identified several countries in the Middle East where Mauritian products could be marketed.

The mission, which leaves on 5 August, will go to Saudi Arabia, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrein, Qatar and Egypt. The members of the mission will establish contacts with the government and businessmen in those countries and gather the maximum amount of information possible. They will also study commercial structures, import regulations, customs systems, potential markets, transport and communications, and finally, the control of monetary exchanges.

A whole range of locally-made products has been chosen as part of the promotion: canned goods, tea, ready-to-wear clothing, watches, sunglasses, razor blades, flowers, candies and other sugar-based products.

In the light of information gathered, the government will define its orientations. If positive results are found, the government will implement its plan of commercial promotion.

This opening to Middle Eastern countries is another step forward in the field of global commercial promotion. After solidifying its bases in Europe through the advantages of the Lome Convention, the government's new strategy (concerning the promotion of exports) is to turn to the Third World, particularly Africa.

A market study has just been completed by a group of consultants: International Marketing and Economic Services, in a number of countries on the Black continent, in order to explore markets.

Exploration of Middle Eastern markets confirms the government's effort to promote its exports of manufactured products in a rational manner. This offensive coincides with the establishment of new commercial and monetary structures, particularly the Export Guarantee Scheme of the Development Bank, the Forward Cover of the Bank of Mauritius and the creation of an Export Promotion Unit in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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CSO: 4719/300

SUGAR INDUSTRY PROBLEMS OUTLINED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Jul 81 p 1

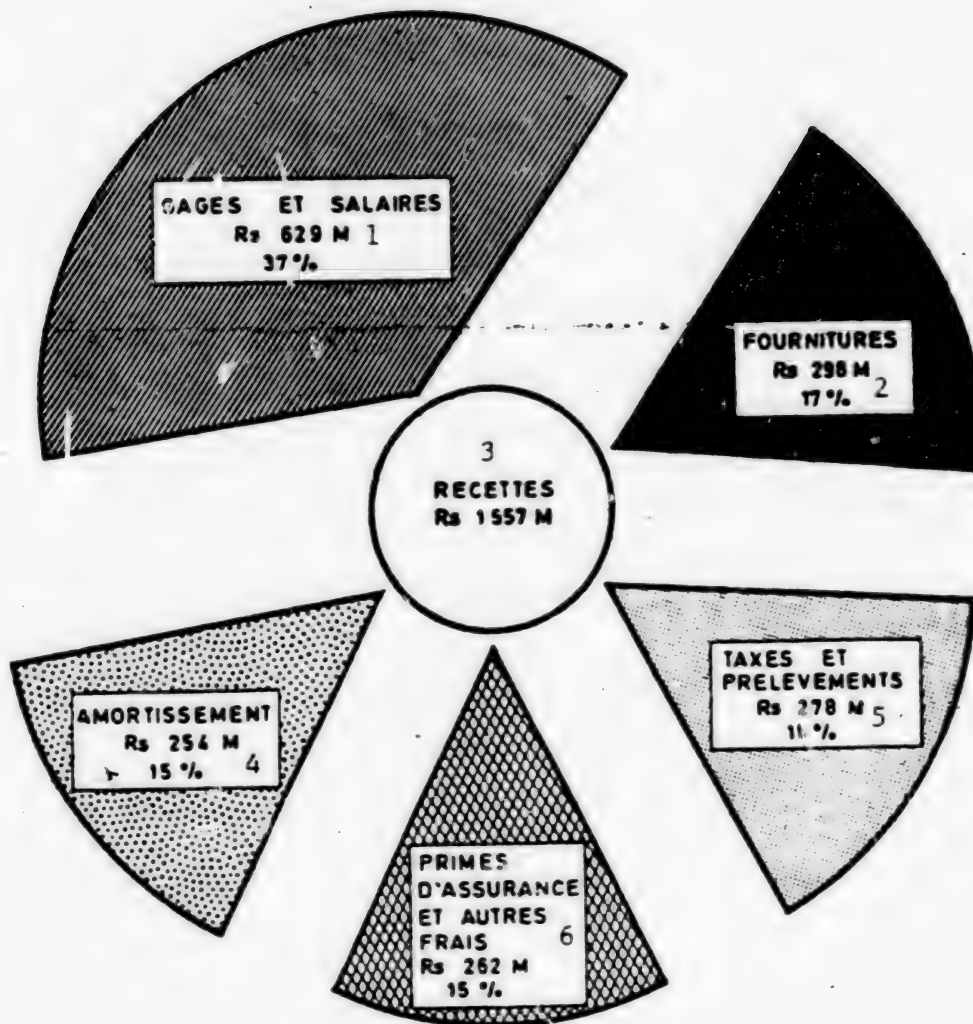
[Text] 1980 (Estimates)

1. The 1980 harvest, as is well known, was hard hit by a series of cyclones and by floods at the beginning of the year. It only amounted to 475,494 tons, of which 442,235 were sold to the European Common Market, and 31,887 were consumed locally.
2. Total revenues (f.o.b.) from the 21 sugar plants that year came to 1,557 million Rs (sugar, molasses, other by-products, and insurance equalization fund).
3. This is how the revenue was spent.

Notes:

1. Supplies include fertilizers, herbicides, spare parts, etc.
2. Amortization was calculated in accordance with replacement cost.
3. "Other costs" include: marketing costs, transport of sugar, interest on overdrafts, water, electricity, various insurance costs, etc.
4. Taxes and deductions are divided as follows: sugar export tax 234 million Rs; droit d'usage [translation unknown] 9 million; [sub-total]--243 million Rs; Deductions: Assessment for the MSIRI [Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute], the Control Board, the Marine Authority, the Development Fund, SILWF [Sugar Industry Labor Welfare Fund] 35 million; total 278 million Rs.
5. For the year as a whole therefore, the net loss was estimated at 164 million Rs.

DEPENSES



Key:

1. Wages and salaries 629 million Rs, 37 percent
2. Supplies 298 million Rs, 17 percent
3. Revenue 1,557 million Rs
4. Amortization 254 million Rs, 15 percent
5. Insurance premiums and other costs, 262 million Rs, 15 percent
6. Taxes and deductions 278 million Rs, 16 percent.

9516

CSO: 4719/318

MDA SUGAR LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 17 MILLION RS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Jul 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Mr Roger de Chazal, president of the "Mon Desert Alma Ltd" [MDA] Company, speaking before the general meeting of the company's shareholders Wednesday in Port Louis, estimated that his company's losses for the 1981 sugar season amount to 17 million Rs. The company lost 4,175,000 Rs last year, and its financial situation this year was aggravated by the increases in wages and a 15 percent downturn in the sugar harvest.

According to the company, the harvest was affected by hurricanes Florine and Helyette. The harvest, which was predicted to be 35,860 tons of cane, will now be no more than 33,300 tons. This represents a loss on the order of 6,114,400 Rs.

At the Savannah sugar plant, prospects are scarcely brighter. Losses there for this year's harvest [dropped line or incomplete sentence] which up until quite recently was expected to be one of the factory's most productive. Last season the Savannah Ltd Company made profits on the order of 7,445,000 Rs, compared to 12,413,000 in 1979.

In order to rectify this catastrophic financial situation in the two companies, their chiefs are asking the government initially to remove the surcharge on the export tax on sugar, which is approximately 75 percent. This surcharge was temporarily imposed by the government in 1979 after the devaluation of the rupee. Since then, the surcharge has not been lifted.

In that connection, Mr Roger de Chazal says in his annual report: "The surcharge of 75 percent imposed in 1979 to mop up the windfall resulting from devaluation has not been removed and has actually been retained in the 1981 budget. I am afraid that once more government, with its majestic ability, will be contrived to turn what has been introduced as a temporary measure into a permanent one. This discriminatory and crippling tax has the unwelcome effect of penalizing the most efficient producer."

He adds: "it is high time for government to face reality, however stark it may be, and undertake a thorough revision of its policy with regard to the sugar industry. At a time when production costs keep increasing and revenue shows signs of a marked

stabilization, government has virtually reached the point of killing the proverbial goose that lays the golden egg as happened in the French Caribbean islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, where most of sugar factories have had to close down on this count."

Moreover, the financial problems currently being encountered by MDA Ltd and Savannah Ltd are identical to those facing the other sugar companies: the growth of wages as a whole and increasing equipment costs.

The Mauritius Sugar Producers Association (MSPA), composed of officials of the country's 21 sugar companies, announced several days ago that the 1981 harvest will be about 305 million Rs in deficit.

Last Friday, representatives of the sugar industry met with the finance minister, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, in order to demand the abolition of the 75 percent surcharge on the sugar export tax, and other measures to help the sugar industry recover, but faced with the intransigence of Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, the meeting came to nothing.

9516

CSO: 4719/318

BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION ESTIMATE--The official estimate of the sugar harvest (620,000 tons) made by the chamber of agriculture at the beginning of the season may be revised down to 600,000 tons. This revision is due to the poor extraction rate shown since the beginning of the cutting. According to the bulletin of the Institute of Research, as of 11 July the rate was only 9.58 percent, compared to 10.15 in 1979. It should also be noted that 1979 was not considered a "good year." In sugar industry circles, there had been hope for improvement in the extraction rate, because of propitious weather. But the situation has scarcely changed, and the poor rate has become a cause for concern. The chamber of agriculture will probably meet next week to revise the estimates. Also, the slow start of the present season has been noted. Again as of 11 July, sugar production stood at 54,086 tons, compared to 97,342 tons in 1979. The quantity of crushed cane saw the same trend: 564,497 tons, compared to 968,407 tons in 1979. The declining sugar yield per acre should also be noted: 3.20 tons, compared to 3.80 tons in 1979. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

CHINESE SHIPMENT SPOILED--Out of a hundred tons of garlic received from China, only about 30 tons can be put on the market, the other 70 percent of the cargo having been damaged. The reasons for the damage to the cargo are climatic. In fact, the entire 100 tons of cargo had been put in hermetically sealed containers. As explained to us by B. Joynathsingh, head of the Marketing Office, that should not have been done. This seasoning agent should be transported in temperature-controlled containers. Another reason for the deterioration in quality: the delay in shipping. The cargo should have arrived on 19 June. However, it was warehoused in Hong Kong, while waiting several weeks for departure on the "Oriental Express." The price of garlic is expected to go down within the next few days. Garlic may sell at around 8 Rs per pound. [Text] [Port Louis Le MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

CSO: 4719/318

LIMPOPO VALLEY OFFICIALS PROMISE AID TO PRIVATE FARMERS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 12 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] "All the private growers and livestock farmers in the Limpopo and Incomati valleys have a very important role in the 1981/1982 campaign."

With these words, Rui Gonzalez, secretary of state for development of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys, opened the first meeting, held day before yesterday, with about 30 entrepreneurs from those regions. The meeting was the first step in a real rapprochement between the state and the private farmers, who are responsible for a large percentage of the nation's production of consumer goods.

Defining the economic importance of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys, Rui Gonzalez informed the private farmers of the large irrigation projects that have already been approved. In this respect, he reported that construction of the Corromene dam on the Incomati River will begin this year, and the Moamba and Mapai dams will be constructed in the second half of this decade.

These are projects that, when completed, will lessen the negative effects of weather and could permit larger crops. In addition, the agency responsible for development of the zone expects to create the conditions for irrigation.

Within this framework, the first contacts are being made with the private sector, so that it will be prepared to make organized use of its share of the immense potential, to the benefit of the national economy and the wellbeing of the society.

For greater support to and enlistment of the private sector, the Program for Accelerated Development of the Limpopo and Incomati Valleys is creating conditions to carry out this idea.

For the 1981/1982 campaign, and within its capabilities, the agency has promised to provide machinery, seed, herbicides and other production materials.

Organize Recovery of Vast Areas

As Rui Gonzalez emphasized during the meeting, private interests should respond to this state decision by increasing their production level, although this does not mean they can expect to receive much equipment. In this matter, he made it very clear that although the state has decided to give effective support to private

interests in the region, this in no way should be taken to mean that large material resources are available. He also noted that the great projects of the decade require enormous investments, which means that the private interests must make rational use of the means they will be receiving from now on.

Many businessmen made it very clear during the meeting that the situation in the private sector is critical, despite all their willing efforts. Many enterprises are having a difficult time meeting the goals of the 1980/1981 agricultural campaign, now in the harvest phase. Generally speaking, however, the participants expressed their appreciation for the plans to provide them with the necessary support. Once in effect, this support will be a factor in the recovery of vast areas that have been abandoned for lack of resources.

This was the first experience of meeting with the Secretariat of State, and the participants were unanimous in declaring that the coordination should be ongoing.

As the first step in the overall planning of the activities of the private sector, the Management Direction Unit, the agency responsible for handling the support activity, requested delivery, within 8 days, of all data relative to the 1981/1982 campaign, namely, the present capacity of each enterprise, expected investments and supplies.

6362

CSO: 4728/121

ADB, ITALIAN, DUTCH LOANS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 10 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text] The African Development Bank, the Republic of Italy and the Government of the Netherlands have granted credit with a total value of over 1 million contos to Mozambique to finance various development projects in our country.

An accord to this end signed day before yesterday in Maputo between the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and the Italian Republic provides for about 750,000 contos in credit to our country. The sum will go to finance various economic development projects. The long-term loan has a low interest rate.

The credit will basically be used for agricultural projects to be developed with the participation of Italian firms. Sergio Vieira, governor of the Bank of Mozambique, and the Italian ambassador in Maputo signed the loan agreement.

Impetus for Recovery of Tea Industry

Meanwhile, the ADB has granted a loan of about 400,000 contos to Mozambique to finance the second phase of the program to rehabilitate the tea industry. The loan, pursuant to an accord signed between the two parties, is repayable in 20 years and will be used to build three new tea processing plants, to acquire a stock of parts for the maintenance of 20 factories and to defray the costs of transportation and supervision of the operations.

The first phase, initiated in 1979 and extending to 1983, is also being financed with a \$6 million loan from the ADB. This phase includes the modernization of 19 plants of the state company EMOCHA [State Tea Enterprise of Mozambique] and the reorganization of its administration.

According to a release from the Mozambique Information Agency, the ADB loan will cover 66 percent of the overall cost of the project, and the rest will be guaranteed by the Mozambican authorities.

The third phase of the general plan for the program is aimed at improving the quality of the tea produced in the country, as well as production capacity, to consolidate Mozambique's position in the international market, where it currently holds 10th place in exports and 13th place in world production.

200,000 Contos From the Netherlands

For its part, through the Dutch Investment Bank, the Government of the Netherlands has granted 200,000 contos in credit to Mozambique. The terms are generous, with a symbolic interest rate and a 50-year period of repayment and a 10-year grace period. The loan will be used to finance economic development projects in the RPM.

The loan agreement was signed day before yesterday in Maputo. On that occasion, Mahomed Asman, administrator of the Bank of Mozambique, declared that the loan reflects the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the Mozambican and Dutch peoples.

6362

CSO: 4728/121

MOZAMBIQUE

SWEDISH ASSISTANCE, TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Yesterday at the end of Thorbjorn Falldin's visit to Mozambique, important agreements were signed between the two countries. In addition to the Agreement on Development Cooperation and another on trade, the groundwork was laid for a third, calling for a loan of \$20 million with favorable terms.

Through the new Agreement on Development Cooperation, valid until June 1983, Sweden will grant Mozambique assistance of about 3 million contos. This aid is to be used to strengthen Mozambican development principally in the agriculture, forest industry and education sectors. The accord also calls for Swedish aid in the form of consultation studies and imports designed to strengthen development.

During the meetings it was also agreed to pave the way for future cooperation within the framework of Mozambique's industrial reconstruction. Cooperation pertaining to the development of Mozambique's energy resources was also discussed.

A Trade Agreement was also signed yesterday whereby Sweden and Mozambique are granting each other preferential status in trade relations. This document is aimed at facilitating trade negotiations between the two countries and promoting trade agreements between their firms and organizations.

In addition to the Agreement on Development Cooperation for the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 periods and the Trade Agreement, the delegations laid the groundwork for a third agreement, still to be reached this year, calling for a credit arrangement of \$20 million (more than 7 million contos) between AB Svensk Exportkredit and the Bank of Mozambique.

The loan is to be used to finance imports of goods and services from Sweden and is a supplement to the Import Assistance Agreement already in effect between Sweden and Mozambique.

8568
CSO: 4728/117

RULES, REGULATIONS SHOULD NOT BE CARRIED TO EXTREMES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Pedro Tivane: "Inflexibility that Covers Us with Ridicule"]

[Text] For some time now the Polana Hotel food service has been reserved only for guests. This is not what we intend to discuss here. It has been necessary to do so and the need is still there. Up to this point, there is no difficulty.

Things begin to become more complicated when we reach the extremes of complete inflexibility and rigid attitudes that sometimes cover us with ridicule.

This is what happened the other day. An official from the Ministry of Industry and Energy went to the Polana Hotel in the late evening. He was not visiting a friend or spending some idle time. He was supposed to meet with a representative of a foreign firm.

Such meetings often last longer than previously planned, in order to exchange points of view and ideas. The Mozambican found that he had to buy a pack of cigarettes. He called a hotel employee and asked him to do that for him. The answer immediately came back under the form of a question: "What is the number of your room, sir?" The man answered that he was not a guest, he was there on business.

"Then we cannot help you," the waiter answered mechanically. As a result, the visitor offered to buy the pack of cigarettes himself.

This is the end of this vignette. But the problem persists. Its repercussions are many. The FACIM [Maputo Trade Fair] is in full swing. We are receiving, as a result, numerous visitors from abroad, who are staying at the Polana Hotel. Obviously, it is not advisable for persons who have nothing to do with this activity to visit the hotel at this time. However, it is not right that those who frequent this hotel for business purposes of interest to the country should be unable to purchase a simple pack of cigarettes there. To serve a simple meal or a drink is something that is a normal part of business activity. It could also be the prelude to an advantageous contract.

We believe that it is not difficult to distinguish between a man who is transacting business and a simple idler who is there only to spend some time.

CSO: 4728/135

LESSONS DRAWN FROM AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX'S ERRORS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto: "Large New Complexes Must Not Repeat CAIL"]

[Excerpt] Various large agro-industrial complexes will be built soon in the Incomati and Limpopo region. These important undertakings should be accompanied by a solid cooperative movement. However, these prospects for the socialist development of this struggle area of the country should be based on the lessons learned from the failures experienced by the CAIL [Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex] and the area's cooperatives.

The development of the Limpopo and Incomati region within this framework, as well as the need to learn from the present situation in the CAIL was stated by Marcelino dos Santos, Central Committee secretary for economic policy, during a recent meeting in Chokwe.

At this meeting, a discussion was held on the complex questions arising from such a huge undertaking as the CAIL. In studying the causes for the failures registered during the last two years, it was noted that such errors should be avoided in future complexes.

One of the causes of the CAIL failures was the practice of relying on single crops. More than its consequences on the fertility of the soil, its social and political implications among the workers were reviewed, especially in relation to the low-level productivity.

A series of factors related to deficiencies and errors in supply, maintenance, stock management and others were also discussed. In the course of analyzing these aspects, it became clear that essentially political issues were involved, while technical problems took second place.

Besides the review of the present situation at the CAIL, which afforded lessons for continued rural development and socialization through the establishment of new complexes and a solid cooperative movement, the meeting also provided guidelines that will help to overcome the present crisis in the growth of the CAIL.

Among such guidelines are included the financial redress of the CAIL as a first step toward the future establishment of a mixed enterprise.

During the Chokwe meeting, the state secretary for the Limpopo and Incomati region, Rui Gonzalez, disclosed that a contract has been signed with the "Trakia" complex in Bulgaria, through which the CAIL technical capability will be improved. A number of measures directed at increasing production will also be adopted.

CRITICAL MANPOWER SHORTAGE AFFECTS CABO DELGADO COTTON HARVEST

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 16 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Daniel Cuambe]

[Text] Devoid of any natural barriers, the cotton plantations of the state sector in Cabo Delgado Province have been seriously affected by the winds, causing severe losses of this product. The damages, which are easily measured, are sometimes inevitable, especially when there is also a shortage of manpower to harvest the cotton. Any analysis of this issue gives rise to highly conflicting opinions.

At first, weak mobilization was identified as the central factor in the poor participation of the peasants in the harvest. Even if this is the case, experience has shown that, beyond this factor, it is necessary to insure first that the canteens near the cultivated areas are fully supplied with essential products, and this provisioning was very poor.

The few people who reported to the fields for the harvest always did so with the expectation of receiving supplies, and they were not very interested in being paid in money. An illustration of this is that peasants would go to units far from their homes in order to harvest cotton in the areas where the local canteens were well stocked.

There were days when only nine people reported to harvest cotton at certain production units. It should be stressed that these same individuals were transported in trucks over distances of 60 kilometers. The logical consequence of this situation are obvious, namely the waste of fuel, among other things.

Even if the number of workers is large, there are problems at another level. There is the precarious situation with respect to local lodging for the peasants who come from areas far from the plantations. This combination of factors led inevitably to the present situation, and corrective measures will take effect only in the next campaign. Thus, construction has already begun on barracks to house a large number of people.

In statements to our correspondent in Montepuez regarding this very serious situation, the director of the Cotton Enterprise stressed several times: "We were taken by surprise. We were not prepared for an operation of this size, so we are having a difficult time."

Actually, it is symptomatic that, in a production unit like that of Namarra, surrounded by two villages with a total population of about 9,000, only 1,500 people reported for the cotton harvest. Commenting on the situation, the official said: "We have to go 100 or 150 kilometers away to pick up peasants for the harvest."

Efforts have already been initiated to resolve this problem. The machinery for the acquisition of products for the campaign has been greatly simplified, and the agencies involved are increasingly concerned with reinforcing supplies, to complement the political mobilization, [the lack of] which is the subject of so much discussion and is identified as a bottleneck.

Child Labor, the Other Side of the Problem

Hundreds of young people no more than 15 years old must now serve as the manpower for the cotton harvest, whether in Montepuez or Namuno, to the detriment of their schooling. They have been the subject of much discussion and have provoked serious controversies. On one hand, their parents are accused of forcing their children to go to the plantations, claiming that "they are earning money to pay for their educational materials."

Meanwhile, the teachers are complaining that the students are not reporting for classes, and are even writing letters to the production units accusing them of sabotaging the school year. This has provoked moments of real tension, because there does not really seem to be any easy solution.

Actually, the problem is closely linked to the entire organization process for the campaign, which at the moment is not very satisfactory, and even more closely linked to the weak political work and the failure to make clear to the peasants the arrangements for their participation in the harvest.

This task is the responsibility of the district structures, and it was established, at least in the meeting conducted by Governor Armando Panguene in Montepuez, that the task had not been carried out. The efforts were scattered, and the situation was aggravated by the low organizational level of the agency directing the campaign. As of a few days ago, nothing had been done to resolve the problem of child labor, which is obviously detrimental.

There have been experiments with days of volunteer work in the fields, in which young people predominated, particularly on the weekends. Nevertheless, practice has demonstrated that the peasants choose to work for pay rather than participate in days of this type, which--partly because they are poorly organized--have contributed to the stunning decline in the number of people taking part in the cotton harvest.

6362
CSO: 4728/121

OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED TO DEVELOP RURAL SOCIALIZATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 81 p 8

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Jose Moiane, governor of the province of Maputo, stated that "we must work harder toward the development of communal villages and fishing cooperatives." The statement was made following his 4-day visit to the Matutuine district where he was assessing the effects of the organizational and political offensive and reviewing the preparatory work for the forthcoming agricultural campaign.

During these 4 days, Jose Moiane visited a number of state farms and communal villages. "We were able to ascertain that significant progress was made in the socioeconomic field, despite various difficulties resulting from the lack of pumps and the delay in the distribution of seeds," he said.

The fundamental issue to which Jose Moiane addressed himself was rural socialization. He noted that "in this district, the development of the cooperative sector is low. We must create the basic conditions for rural socialization."

At a meeting with the workers of the Salamanga production unit, he learned that many of them were unaware of production plans for the present campaign, as well as of the results obtained during the previous year. The lack of such knowledge and the total absence of meetings to analyze the situation were found to be the main cause for the poor relations between workers and management.

During the meetings with the inhabitants of Zitundo and Ponta de Ouro--areas bordering with the racist South African regime--the governor of Maputo province stressed the need to maintain close and active vigilance against the apartheid regime's maneuvers, as well as against all those who leave the country illegally.

"You must maintain close and good relations with the armed forces of Mozambique; soldiers are sons of the people and they need your support to apply combat techniques," Jose Moiane emphasized.

CSO: 4728/125

TWO PRIVATE CASHEW PRODUCTION UNITS DECLARED BANKRUPT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Industria de Caju Mocita [Mocita Cashew Industry] of Xai-Xai was declared bankrupt by the Gaza People's Court last Friday. The principal stockholder of the Mocita company is the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, a group which also dominated the Antenes company, which was declared bankrupt last July.

A group of workers from the Mocita addressed themselves to the Gaza People's Court because they were not being paid. They argued that the management had abandoned the company and that the plant was completely paralyzed, thus putting their own future in jeopardy.

This situation, which was threatening the livelihood of hundreds of workers of the Mocita has now been solved. The court has appointed an administrator to manage the plant. He is the director general of the state cashew enterprise, Alfredo Gamito.

The Mocita management relinquished its responsibilities at the same time it did so at the Antenes company located in Angoche.

In the Antenes case, the Bank of Mozambique intervened immediately, taking the company to court because of its enormous debt to this bank, amounting to about 151,000 contos, when its capital was only 28,000 contos.

The fact that both of the companies were abandoned at the same time proves that the principal stockholders of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa willfully attempted to destabilize a strategic sector of our national economy. Besides creating problems for hundreds of workers of these two units, both plants stopped carrying out the export quota assigned to them by the State Central plan.

There are 14 plants in Mozambique that process raw cashews to produce both oil and nuts. Eight of these are state production units and the rest belong to private entrepreneurs.

Since both the Antenes and the Mocita are now under review, pending a solution to their financial situation, there are 4 private companies left. These are working normally, and the production at one of them, in the district of Monapo, is among the highest in this sector.

CSO: 4728/137

RAILROAD ACCIDENT DISRUPTS BEIRA-SENA LINE

Two Victims Reported

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Two people died and extensive damage occurred in a railroad accident that took place in the early morning hours of Monday at km 130 of the Beira-Sena line, near the Muanza locality in Sofala.

The accident resulted from the head-on collision of two freight trains. Besides the two machinists who died, a third person traveling in one of the locomotives has not been found as yet. Traffic on this line has been interrupted.

The causes of the accident have not been ascertained yet. It was so violent that some of the cars were derailed.

A commission headed by engineer Julio Hinga was dispatched yesterday to the site and an investigation into the accident was immediately ordered.

Minister of Ports and Transportation Alcantara Santos, accompanied by other railroad officials was in the capital of the province of Sofala yesterday to gather information about the accident.

Beira-Inhaminga Traffic Reopened

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Railroad traffic between Beira and Inhaminga reopened yesterday. The line had been closed after the head-on collision between two locomotives that resulted in the death of two machinists and a stoker and damaged 150 meters of the railroad line.

The results of the investigation into the causes of the accident will be published next Wednesday. Material damage amounts to many thousands of contos.

CSO: 4728/136

SABOTAGE CUTS OFF BEIRA POWER, WATER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The water supply system in the city of Beira has been completely re-established following an interruption of nearly 3 hours.

The interruption was caused by damage to the pumping system resulting from a sabotage action at dawn on Friday that left Beira without electricity.

Information from the capital of Sofala province indicates that the sabotage operation destroyed 6 electric pylons over a 1-km area.

The enemy action took place about 25 kms from the Mavuzi hydroelectric plant in the direction of Beira, according to members of the joint team of the Electricity of Mozambique company and the Revue Hydroelectric Company (SHER), who were dispatched immediately to that locality.

The joint team started repairing the damage right away in order to re-establish the supply of electricity to Beira without delay.

Meanwhile, electricity is being rationed, and various areas of the city now have power for set periods of time.

However, the rationing will not hit all consumers, according to a technician in the Beira network. Rationing will last for a few more days until complete normalization.

The Electricity of Mozambique company yesterday appealed to consumers to save as much energy as possible by disconnecting stoves, refrigerators, air-conditioners and other equipment.

CSO: 4728/135

DETAILS PROVIDED ON STUDENT SPECIALTIES IN USSR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 10

[Text] A total of 111 Mozambican students registered this year in various educational institutions of the Soviet Union. This is the first large group of Mozambicans attending schools in the USSR following independence. Some of them are already in that country, 29 others will follow soon and the rest will leave at a later date.

The twenty-nine students who will soon leave for the USSR met yesterday at the center for cultural studies. They will study dance, music, visual arts and cultural planning.

The Ministry of Ports and Road Transportation of Mozambique has already sent over 17 students who will study at the Odessa Maritime Institute on the Black Sea. They will be trained as maritime officers and mechanics.

Besides these 17 students, another 8 students who are recipients of CEMA scholarships have been sent to the USSR to study finance and credit procedures.

The state secretariat for fisheries has also sent over 15 students to specialize in the field of the fishing industry in the city of Tallin on the Baltic.

Thirteen students were sent by the state secretariat for coal and hydrocarbons to attend intermediate course in the petroleum and coal institute.

The Eduardo Mondlane University sent 14 Mozambicans for graduate studies in biology, mathematics, physics, geography and other scientific subjects.

Most of these grantees' studies are financed by Soviet mass organizations through agreements signed with their Mozambican counterparts.

Agreements on scholarships exist between the Union of Soviet Friendship Associations and the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples; also between the Soviet Women's Committee and the OMM [Mozambican Women's Organization], and finally, between Soviet trade unions and the Mozambican production councils.

Part of the group of 111 Mozambicans registered in Soviet institutions this year on the basis of these agreements. Another group is covered by agreements at the state level within the framework of technical-scientific cooperation established between the two governments.

All of these students will first attend a preparatory course, where they will be taught Russian and other subjects related to their future specialties, so that the technical courses that will follow will be made easier for them.

CSO: 4728/135

QUELIMANE SEAFOOD CATCH SATISFACTORY DESPITE PROBLEMS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by Isaac Alfandega]

[Text] This year's earnings should amount to \$20 million for the Seafood Cold Storage Enterprise [EFRIPEL] in Mozambique. A joint Mozambican-Japanese enterprise whose base of operations is located in Quelimane, it is the only company of its kind in the country. Within the plan for industrial fishing, it is dedicated to shrimp and lobster fishing and exportation under the legal provisions for exploitation of our natural resources within the 12-mile limit of Mozambique's coastal waters.

The fishing enterprise, considered a pioneer at the national level, expects to catch 3,300 tons of shrimp and 100 tons of lobster for export this year, as well as seafood to supply to the people. In the first case, it has already surpassed the goal set for the first half of the year, thanks to the great technical abilities demonstrated by the Mozambican crew and the Japanese officers.

In previous years the company obtained good net results from its operations, showing a profit of 71 million meticals in 1979 and 5.9 million meticals in 1980. The decline registered in 1980 was the result of increased fuel prices, which created serious financial problems for the structures of the fishing enterprise.

Meanwhile, as is happening to other fishing enterprises, EFRIPEL is undergoing a very critical situation at this time as a result of the physical limitations of the port of Quelimane, which, as is known, does not now meet the necessary requirements for the proper functioning of a strategic port complex.

Thus there are problems with the normal sailing operations of the company's ships: 12 medium-draft shrimp boats and the deep-draft "Rige" and "Altair." The situation is aggravated by the fact that there is only one commercial pier to handle the dozens of fishing vessels that circulate and work in the area.

This combination of problems, added, among other things, to the lack of a specific program for the physical development of the Quelimane port complex, is responsible for some of the most severe bottlenecks, creating roadblocks to the further development of the specialized enterprises in the area, bearing in mind that Zambezia Province has great economic potential. It should be noted in this respect that not only are there products requiring immediate distribution, such as tea and copra, among others, but it is also necessary to create the conditions to receive the merchandise destined for the province.

6362

CSO: 4728/121

ZAMBEZIA RAILROAD TO CONVERT FROM WOOD TO COAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Wood-fueled locomotives are to be converted to coal in Zambezia. This measure is the result of an urgent need to improve railroad transportation, according to statements made to our editorial staff by the director of CFM [Mozambican Railroad] in Quelimane. The program, already tested with an experimental train on 5 August, calls for the conversion of the entire fleet.

Inasmuch as it is the only means of transportation which connects Quelimane with Mocuba--a distance of 145 km--the railroad has recently had more traffic than ever before in CFM's history. Many reports have been received by our staff from individuals saying that they are traveling more frequently, thus bearing out the fact that railroad traffic is increasing every day.

At present, in Quelimane or in any other part of Zambezia Province there is talk of a train which stops in the middle of its run for lack of wood; the passengers all get out and look for wood so that they may arrive at their destination. A few days ago, a bakery worker in Manacurra, related to the motorman who was taking us to Milange, said in this connection that the locomotive engineers had asked his bakery to supply the train with wood.

Although these assertions have been denied to some extent by the director of Zambezia's branch of the CFM who, however, admitted that there have been frequent stops in the middle of a run, there are many indications of unsatisfactory performance in the passenger transportation sector which has seriously affected communication between Quelimane and Mocuba as well as adjacent areas.

This situation is made all the worse by the lack of transportation capability of CFM's counterpart, ROMOZA, whose fleet is decreasing drastically.

From Wood to Coal

"Wood is now being cut at considerable distance from the railway line and must be transported to the stations. In the first quarter of this year there was a lack of fuel as it was not possible to transport wood for the locomotives," Claver Dias, director of Zambezia's CFM branch, said.

Replacing wood-burning steam locomotives with locomotives using coal appears to be the only feasible alternative for increasing the capability of those engines. "The engines are old and, with the present excessive amount of passenger traffic and freight, can never arrive at their destination on time," the railroad official said.

The conversion work on the four operational engines will be carried out completely in Quelimane's CFM shops by local personnel. The fleet numbers seven units, but three are out of service awaiting spare parts.

The coal, produced in Tete, will be transported from Moatize to Caia via Sofala, and from there it will be carried in trucks to Quelimane. It is contemplated to use maritime transportation in the future between Safala and Quelimane as a more economical operation.

According to information released by Claver Dias, a meeting has already been held with CFM-South in which it was agreed that the southern branch would supply a number of used coaches to strengthen the fleet of 10 now operating in inadequate conditions in Quelimane. "In coaches designed for 100 people we now find double or triple that number traveling to their destination. We even have cases of people traveling in coaches loaded with wood," the official said.

8568

CSO: 4728/117

MOCIMBOA DA PRAIA PORT FALLS INTO DISREPAIR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] While Mocimboa da Praia Port in Cabo Delgado is not being reopened to coastal trade, its port and navigational equipment is falling into ever-increasing disrepair. Among the deteriorating equipment are its only two cranes, each of 2-ton capacity, and all the barges moored at the port.

The situation arising from the condition of the equipment in question is very serious and calls for immediate intervention. Otherwise, it will do no good to reopen the port to traffic, since access to the port's facilities requires certain equipment being eaten away by the salt water.

The barges now virtually abandoned at Mocimboa da Praia Port have equipment which is essential in transfer operations in the channel.

In fact, irregularity in the depths of the access channels to the port make it impossible for many of the freight vessels to approach the pier. That is why there are barges to transfer cargoes from ships which cannot get close to the dock.

The barges and cranes are deteriorating because no effort is being made, at least visibly, to correct the situation. When such action is finally taken, some of the barges will probably be beyond repair.

According to our information, it has been 2 years since the last two ships entered the port. The two ships which entered at that time were the "Polana" (once) and the "Sonap-Tanque" (twice).

We have no information of any vessels arriving at that port after 1979. In addition to the problem of deteriorating equipment, there is also the question of surveying.

In fact, there are no up-to-date hydrographic studies on Mocimboa da Praia Port. Such studies are necessary if it is to be reopened for navigation.

With regard to the idle barges, they could be used to transport cargo even if they were not used to transfer cargo from the larger ships. This would assure their maintenance until the port is reopened and not let them deteriorate as is now happening.

Moreover, it is necessary for the Mocimboa port to be reopened as quickly as possible, since supplies to the local people and interior are in large measure dependent upon its operation.

Furthermore, the reopening of that port would be an economically profitable alternative to the problem of highway transportation costs inasmuch as the highway is at present the only means of access.

The restoration of coastal trade at that port is also highly important for regional development. Channeling the people's surplus agricultural products through that port as well as incoming supplies and other merchandise would be done at much lower freight costs.

8568

CSO: 4728/117

BRIEFS

NEW DC-10 PURCHASE--Mozambique Airlines (LAM) will purchase this year a new DC-10 airplane. The LAM pavilion at the FACIM-81 [Maputo Trade Fair] is exhibiting a picture of this aircraft already painted with the Mozambican colors. Officials of the U.S. company that manufactures the plane disclosed in Maputo that talks are underway related to the financing of the purchase. Contract modalities have not been defined yet--whether to lease a used plane with an option to buy or acquire a brand-new aircraft. The new plane, manufactured by McDonnell-Douglas will arrive in Maputo in November and will be used on long flights. The LAM started international flights in 1975 when the Portuguese TAP airlines terminated their monopoly in Mozambique. Since then the LAM has signed maintenance and technical assistance contracts successively with ALITALIA, British Midlands and UTA. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 8]

INCREASED TRADE WITH GDR--Mozambique will export cashews and bagasse to the GDR and will import from that socialist country tractors, medicines, X-ray equipment and hydraulic machinery. The exchanges are covered by various contracts signed yesterday by foreign trade firms in the Mozambican capital. The ENACOMO, MEDIMOC, HIDROMOC and INTERMECANO are the Mozambican companies with which their GDR counterparts signed the contracts. The Mozambican side was represented by the national director for commercial economy of the Ministry of Commerce of Mozambique and director general of the FACIM [Maputo Trade Fair], Daniel Gabriel, and the GDR by the deputy minister of foreign trade, Peter Schmidt. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 81 p 10]

WORKERS IN WEIMAR PLANT--Since August 1980 a total of 150 young Mozambicans between the ages of 18 and 22 have been working at the Weimar VEB Landmaschinenkombinat Fortschritt plant that manufactures agricultural machinery. During their 4-year stay, they will study through the process of "on-the-job-training" to become specialized workers. They are now working as lathe operators, metal milling machine operators, graders and crane drivers. In February 1981 another group of 50 young Mozambican workers arrived in Weimar, accompanied by two interpreters. This brings the total of Mozambican workers in Weimar to 202. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 5]

PROBLEMS AMONG STUDENTS IN GDR--During his visit to the GDR, Minister Teodato Hunguana met with the Mozambican workers who are being taught a profession in the productive sector itself. It was known that a number of problems had cropped up among these students, but it was found that none was insoluble. The principal

issues arose from a lack of coordination between the various structures and the workers themselves. Through Minister Hunguana's visit and with the talks held at the party and government levels, immediate solutions were found for most of these problems and the necessary conditions were created to completely eliminate other negative questions. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 3]

BREAD SHORTAGE ALLEVIATED--The bread shortage which has been affecting Maputo for a week will be alleviated with the scheduled arrival on Monday of a 5,000-ton shipment of wheat flour offered to our country by Italy. The lack of this vital product, which aggravated the already existing difficulties in the food supply, was due to the delayed arrival of the Italian ship transporting the donated flour. Meanwhile, another part of the 1,400 tons of wheat also donated by that European country has already been offloaded in the port of Beira. A contract has been signed with France for the purchase of a large quantity of wheat, and the first shipment is due to arrive in Mozambique within a month. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 81 p 8]

STUDENTS TO GDR--The GDR will grant professional training scholarships to Mozambicans as a result of a protocol signed in Berlin by Minister Teodato Hunguana. He also signed an agreement in the field of justice, according to which direct relations will be established between the judicial systems of the two countries. This is the first agreement of this type signed by the People's Republic of Mozambique. The above protocol also envisages the construction of professional training centers in Mozambique, as well as the modalities in support of their development. It was recently disclosed in Maputo that the GDR will open a basic school in that country for 800 to 1,000 students. Mozambican students who will attend will receive an eighth-grade education and will then register in professional training centers. This was disclosed on Wednesday by the commercial counselor of the GDR Embassy in Maputo, who noted that the school will open as early as next year. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 81 p 8]

INCOME, EXPENDITURES QUESTIONNAIRE--The inquiry about income and expenditures among the population which had started officially on 1 August in the cities of Maputo, Beira and Nampula ended successfully yesterday. The positive results that were achieved are mainly due to the serious efforts of the families involved as well as to the workers who conducted the inquiry. The process involved 1980 families and 176 workers, as well as many students from the Eduardo Mondlane University. At this time the questionnaires will be reviewed, making sure that they remain in good condition. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 81 p 3]

NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNED--Referring specifically to United States' insistence on building the neutron bomb, President Samora Machel condemned the warlike positions of the U.S. Government. Speaking Sunday evening at a dinner given in honor of the Swedish prime minister, the Mozambican head of state publicly announced Mozambique's opposition to the construction of that genocidal weapon. Commenting on Washington's increasing lack of responsibility, Samora Machel asserted: "In deciding to manufacture the neutron bomb, refrain from ratifying the Salt II agreement and insist on installing missiles in Europe, thus defying international public opinion, the American government is paving the way for a new world war." [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Aug 81 p 1] 8568

MORE USSR CARS--A total of 350 "Lada" cars from the Soviet Union are being offloaded since yesterday in the port of Maputo, Victor Sotnikov, USSR trade representative in Mozambique stated yesterday. He added that more than 700 "UAZ" and "Lada" cars from the Soviet Union arrived in Mozambique during the first semester of this year. In relation to the USSR's participation in the Maputo Trade Fair FACIM-81, he stated that a new make of a K-701 tractor, various agricultural machines and "Kamaz" diesel trucks would be presented. He said that these trucks "have already proved adequate in Mozambique's climate and we expect to draw up contracts with this country to furnish more of the same." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 3]

PORTUGUESE HOTEL COOPERATION--Portugal will provide training for the cadre who will teach at the future hotel school in Mozambique. Thus a number of Mozambicans with an eleventh grade education will participate in a hotel management course at the hotel and tourism school of Porto. Portugal will also award study grants for training courses involving cooks, pastry cooks, laundry services, waiters and house-keeping. This information was disclosed at a press conference given by the Portuguese delegation visiting our country to hold talks related to cooperation in the field of cadre training for Mozambique's hotel and tourist industry. Members of the delegation include Carlos Lima, chief of the planning division of the national institute for tourism training, Victor Wenceslau, deputy director of the Porto hotel and tourism school and Joao Gageiro, deputy director of the hotel and tourism school of Estoril. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 8]

MILITIA INFILTRATORS--Beira--"Let us disarm all the OPVDC's [former local members of Portuguese police] infiltrated in the militia who hold FRELIMO weapons. Let us do it right away," Minister of Interior Mariano Matsinha said at the end of his visit to the "Lusalite de Mocambique" installations in the Dondo district. This statement was made following the disclosure by the head of the militia in this unit of production that some former elements of the OPVDC associated with the Portuguese colonial-fascist regime can still be found within this firm. Mariano Matsinha asked: "How could these elements defend this enterprise in terms of vigilance? They can continue to work, but should always be kept under watch." He also ordered that all arms in possession of these elements should be confiscated. The "Lusalite de Mocambique" is affected at present by serious production problems, besides a number of other difficulties. It was noted that production in this strategically important unit is very low. Besides producing construction materials, this firm is also important for export purposes. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 1]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION PROMISES SUPPORT—"Hungary may train qualified personnel for the future press corps of the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM]," said Andras Veres, member of the Executive Council of the Union of Communist Youth of Hungary, yesterday at the Mavalane airport in Maputo. Andras Veres is heading a delegation from his organization which is making a 5-day visit to our country. During the visit a cooperation accord will be signed by the two organizations covering the 1981-1983 period, since the 2-year period 1980-1982 is about to end. "We shall be able to give our entire support to the training of journalists for the Mozambican Youth Organization. In our discussions with the OJM we shall examine the most feasible ways to carry out that project. It may be part of the tasks covered by the agreement we shall be signing," the head of the Hungarian delegation said in responding to a journalist's question. The Hungarian delegation is to supply the OJM with various pieces of equipment for its photography laboratory. The purpose of the equipment is to support the OJM's news gathering efforts. Giving a brief account of the accomplishments of previous accords, Andras Veres said that almost all objectives had been reached.

[Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 81 p 2] 8568

SUGAR TERMINAL--The Zimbabwe and Swaziland sugar industries will jointly finance a project in the amount of 1.4 million dollars (approximately 52 million meticals) to build a sugar terminal in the port of Maputo, the association of sugar producers of Zimbabwe announced. The director of the association, Geoffrey Thomas, disclosed that the decision was made as a result of a problem affecting the present terminal. At this time the shipments destined for export from Zimbabwe and Swaziland are blocked. Both of these countries use the port of Maputo to ship their product abroad. Sources close to the sugar industry in Zimbabwe disclosed that sugar production generated 88 million dollars last years. It is estimated that a record production amounting to 370,000 tons will be reached this year. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 81 p 10]

S. AFRICAN SABOTAGE CHARGED--The late planting of potatoes for the present harvest resulting from South African sabotage in supplying seeds has already compromised the production goals for the next agricultural campaign in the Moamba and Magude state production units. It will also entail another delay in planting the corn, an activity that should be initiated during the month of September and, in a vicious circle, will also affect the planting of potatoes in February, since all this must be done in the same soil. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Aug 81 p 1]

INCREASED EXPORTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA--It is possible that Mozambique will rapidly increase its volume of exports of Czechoslovakia. Tea, cashews, cashew and coconut balsam, citrus fruits and others are the products most sought-after on the Czech market, as we were able to ascertain at this country's representation at the FACIM-81 [Maputo Trade Fair]. Czechoslovakia is now buying from Mozambique tea and cashews. It sells our country "Tatra" bricks, construction machinery and various tools. It is expected that Czechoslovakia will help Mozambique to rebuild breweries and to give a new impulse to the ceramics industry. Of course, these projects are still under study. The next meeting of the mixed Mozambique-Czechoslovakia commission will be held in the Mozambican capital before the end of this year. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 10]

QUALIFIED WORKERS TRAINING--More than 1,000 qualified workers have been trained since the beginning of the year in 40 technical centers and 14 professional technical schools in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The training of qualified workers is one of the main concerns of the FRELIMO and the Mozambican Government. It is estimated that by 1985 the needs of the Mozambican economy in qualified workers will be totally filled. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Aug 81 p 12]

ETHNICITY DEBATE INVOLVES BROAD POLITICAL ISSUES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Sep 81 pp 10-12

[Article by David Pieters: "Ethnicity: Cultural, Pragmatic or Political Suicide?"]

[Text] DURING A political seance in the Continental Hotel's Red Room recently a surprised audience witnessed Dr Jan Spies, Editor of Die Republikein, summon the spirit of Hegelian dialectics during his lecture titled "Ethnicity: Politics or Culture?" and accidentally dislodge the ghostly "12th population group" from its shrouded half-life in AG Proclamation 8 of 1980.

Like a king's messenger, Dr Johan Jones Secretary for Finance, bought the revelation that the essence of the mysterious population group named "Other Namibians" was an unfortunate oversight in technical formulation of the law when it was first drafted.

Dr Spies learned, like the others present that Namibians could not willy-nilly declassify themselves from one of the earthly 11 ethnic groups and reclassify themselves as holy members of the other.

Just as Hegel's philosophical categories could never find their actual fulfilment on the ground, so the mirage of a 12th Group receded into the distant future

of constitutional amendments and a time when its practical realisation in society would merge with the creation of One Namibian Nation.

What started off as an evening lecture innocently posing the question whether ethnicity is politics or culture, ended up as a discourse on the politics of ethnicity.

It may all sound a bit Greek, but then Dr Spies commenced his lecture by tracing the Hellenic concept of "Ethnos" through two and a half thousand years of "history" until today, and ended by tracing ethnicity onto the social fabric of contemporary SWA so that we were left with the puzzle of 11 groups, a mishapen 12th piece that just didn't fit, and an atomised nation which had to be fissioned in the fire of social conflict.

Dr Spies delivered a fine lecture on the concept of Ethnos and introduced some excellent academic discourse into the evening's discussion.

But just as he had to resort to the convenient reminder that language permits its speaker to say only one thing at a time when he found himself in one of those difficult corners into which Dr Kenneth Abrahams'

devastating critique had driven him into during question time, so it emerged that the intellectual power of Dr Spies' discourse unleashed the metaphor of social conflict into the Red Room, which, insights into the dialectics of language aside, also served very usefully to lift the veil covering the RP's particular brand of defensive Republicanism.

Dr Spies defined culture as the creative existence of people and discussed the inevitability of changes in the identity of cultural groups.

"I LOVE IT FOR WHAT IT IS"

"I am not speaking of stagnation", he said, "when I speak of ethnicity, I speak of my love for it. I love it for what it is today and also for what it will be tomorrow."

It was Dr Spies who introduced the concept of dialectics into the discussion, defining it as the tension of opposites in the existence of things.

So was it with ethnicity's first born child — nationalism — which could either become a blessing in disguise (uniting a people) or a blessing in the guise of a curse...

"Hitler had a lovely predecessor", observed Dr Spies, "in the form of Cecil John Rhodes who committed the error of absolutising the Anglo Saxon Race as the finest in the world."

"Once a nation absolutises itself, it is the end," he said.

I suppose one could infer from this that in Namibia where nationalism is so far just about absolutely nothing, there has therefore been no beginning...

This is the type of conclusion that one can draw from a concept of history that runs in circles, instead of adopting a view of history that spirals forward...

Dr Spies concluded his lecture with the remarkable injunction that ethnicity is a fact of life that cannot or should not be done away with in law while at the same time reserving the right to label it as dangerous if overemphasised.

This has a familiar ring to it...

FIREWORKS

Then the fireworks started.

The obvious rhetorical questions came pouring out from the bloodthirsty audience who had waited for their chance to demonstrate their opposition to an ethnic dispensation subscribed to by Dr Spies.

"Do you mean to tell me that the Herero or Nama of today is the same as the Herero or the Nama of precolonial times?" rang out the indignant question.

The answer is simple, explained Dr Spies in a fatherly way. Of course they are not the same ethnicities.

"The Herero and the Nama of today (as examples of all the other population groups) are obviously different Hereros and different Namas from what they were yesterday. That is what I said in my lecture."

As simple as that. In fact, continued Dr Spies, one of the better aspects of colonialism was that, over the decades, it

filtered out the weaker elements pertaining to each ethnic group, so that only the essentialities remained for the present.

In that manner, the Herero remained a damn good stock farmer today, and the Owambo as good an agriculturalist, and those who had been urbanised were nevertheless better examples of their changing ethnicities than they were previously.

One wonders how it is possible to measure the "goodness" of Herero-ness today and Herero-ness of yesteryear, in order to compare them with one another, when they have both changed in the first place.

Dr Spies made his point, though, when he countered by stating the pertinent fact that certain people nevertheless continued to regard themselves as Hereros, others as Damaras, and so on.

The question needs to be asked, and it was not that night, namely, is Herero-ness today really the kernel of the concept of Herero-ness, or is it the shell.

People will even clutch at straws, we are told, when they have been decimated, expropriated, and castigated for generations under colonial domination.

Dr Spies made an interesting remark when asked whether the present dispensation was not perhaps too far removed from a balanced harmony between ethnic compartmentalisation and national co-operation.

"I am discovering more about Africa each day in my Black Colleagues and they in turn are discovering the little bit of Europe I still have left in me."

I am amazed to find that each day there are fewer secrets I can keep from my Black colleagues."

And the biggest secret of all showed its icy tip when the prickly question of social conflict models of society versus

pluralist-integration models was posed.

Dr Z Ngavirue (Dr Zed) pointed out that unlike pluralists such as Dr Spies, those who held a conflict model of social dynamics aloft, believed that the source of conflict was the struggle for scarce economic resources and political power.

"Our most dangerous conflict situation is discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity",

Dr Spies replied, "when the top layers of society are frustrated because of their colour." He then went on to identify the aspirations of the Black middle class — their need for employment and progress — as the most pressing; because the lines of future social conflict in the country would not be between Black and Black, as he put it, but between the Whites and the Black middle classes.

At this point Dr Jones was called upon to say a few words on the question of economic upliftment as a vehicle for political conciliation.

He made the interesting distinction between the "upper" and middle classes, presumably referring to the Black society, saying that the middle classes were less easier to frustrate than the upper classes because they — and by this he must have meant the peasantry as the "middle" Black classes — have access to the land, and are ideologically less resourceful, than the more educated upper Black strata.

There is a certain validity in recognizing that an emergent Black "upper class" harbours greater dangers for White colonial society than the "middle classes" such as the peasantry, on Dr Jones part.

The "bottom classes" however, which neither Dr Jones nor Dr J D Spies even mentioned, are precisely the ones — the vast majority — who feed on the radical ideologies offered by the Black "upper classes" who also happen to be the ideologically most resourceful.

Rare Observer

Mr Werner Neef, who is one of the rare political observers who even dares to utter the word "unemployed proletariat" at this late hour, has at least been able to articulate the connection between a semi-literate and unemployed mass and the growth of totalitarian regimes, from a political platform, be it his own personal one.

But then he is a politician for whom real social distinctions count.

From Dr Spies' few remarks it could easily be gathered that his brand of Republican is prone to reconcile only the reconcilable Black and white elites, while leaving the middle and the bottom layers to continue ranting and raving about the non-existent Namibian people struggling to become a nation.

If these are the realities, how real is "ethnicity"?

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, who like a hawk perches to one side while the hounds weary the prey with their incessant baying, yapping frustrated questions at a victim who has been specially selected for the purpose, much like a bizzare fox hunt, now takes flight and circles in for the kill.

Circles for the Kill

"In this country ethnicity exists as a purely arbitrary definition. People in this

country belong to various divisions. They belong to social classes, they are either owners of factories or they are workers, traditionally they belong to different tribes, they belong to different sexes. But of all of these attributes which Namibians possess, government has arbitrarily selected ethnicity as the main defining criterion."

He then goes on to state his belief that "ethnicity is an arbitrary way of dividing Namibians in order, in a very deliberate way, to prevent the development of a single Namibian Nation."

Proclamation AG 8 is then described by Dr Abrahams as a "deliberate" prevention of such a nation forming.

"Without this proclamation Namibians would develop a common culture and move towards a common nation much faster than they are doing at the moment and this proclamation is an obstacle in the way of development towards nationhood."

Ethnicity, according to Dr Abrahams, does not exist in this country as an objective scientific fact, to which Dr Spies conceded, since different criteria are used to define different population groups, in some cases language, in other cases colour, and so on.

"Ethnicity exists only in the minds of people who look at population groups in a very ethnic way," he said.

Cultural, ethnic, linguistic and traditional differences are all lumped together by Dr Spies as constituting ethnicity, challenged Dr Abrahams.

"Proclamation AG 8 must to my mind be changed," retorted Dr Spies on the point of arbitrariness in the number (eleven) of ethnic groups laid down in AG 8. "I wouldn't say abolished, and I wouldn't say changed tonight or tomorrow, but there are certain aspects which I can't accept anymore," he agreed. He did not elaborate on that.

He only attempted to justify the present structure of that

proclamation by saying that the blanketing of different criteria into one when it defined 10 Black ethnic groups on the one hand, and grouped Portuguese, German, English and Afrikaans speaking Whites together, on the other hand because of their closer affinity for one another.

FORCING

"If one left it at that level", added Dr Abrahams, "it wouldn't do anybody any harm. But this Government is forcing ethnicity down our throats."

He continued: "I'm very glad that you said Proclamation AG 8 should be changed, because it shows to what extent the DTA is shifting political ground."

"In 1978 the DTA would never have accepted the slogan 'One Namibia, One Nation'. The fact that the DTA is now using a Swapo slogan shows to what extent the ideology of the DTA has been undermined."

A protest by Dr Spies at the charge "undermined" drew the concession from Dr Abrahams "OK, let's say to what extent the philosophy of the DTA is changing, or being modified by circumstances. Because I think the DTA is aware of the fact that in Namibia at this time ethnicity is not a saleable political commodity and what is more, supporting ethnicity is a quick way of committing political suicide. Now we are speaking politics, we are not speaking philosophy or science."

"Another thing which I think is significant is to hear you say AG 8 should be changed. Now we have felt this for many years, and have been attacking it consistently for many years."

With a note of added triumph Dr Abrahams continued.

"It is good to hear from, shall we say, DTA sources, that even this adherence to AG 8 is undergoing certain changes. What I would like to discuss, of course, is which way do you think it should be changed."

Dr Abrahams then turned to the mysterious 12th group and described the recent discovery by certain Whites that they could not reclassify themselves into the 12th group.

NONSENSE

This made nonsense of Dr Spies' argument that ethnic groups, if not scientifically justifiable, could at least be given de facto substance from peoples' personal feelings of "belongingness."

CHALLENGE

It was then that Dr Abrahams directed his challenge to the Government, which was reported by this newspaper at the time.

"I would like to challenge the Government to create this 12th group and then to see what happens. I can assure you that within 12 months you will have most Namibians reclassifying themselves if

given the legal right to do so."

Dr Spies then defended AG Proclamation 8 by saying that people did not necessarily have to have the legal right to classify themselves into "group 12".

They only had to abstain from registering themselves as belonging to any of the other eleven groups, then their public needs would automatically be satisfied by the Central Government.

Dr Jones, referring to that occasion when he also addressed the Namibian Education Forum a fortnight previously then rose to "Dr Spies", he said, "I did in all honesty say that night exactly what you are saying now, and the reason why I said it was, amongst others that that was told to me by the person who wrote the proclamation."

"But," he continued, "he did not write there exactly what he wanted to write. This has only emerged now. It is a technical error in the law and as a result of what transpired here that night, the case is presently being examined by the Ministers' Council, and it is one of the aspects in which there may in the foreseeable future, come a change to bring about what was originally intended."

Dr Jones cautioned that it was not a simple matter. AG 8, he explained, was a constitution and it could not be tampered with lightly from day to day.

But, he added, the person who wrote the proclamation intended it to be changed weekly or monthly during the first years since it was impossible for him to premeditate all the shortcomings in the law as first drafted.

However, Dr Jones went further, the fact of the matter is that the proclamation is regarded today as a constitution which cannot be lightly altered, but that alter it will.

SAW THE LIGHT

Then Dr Spies saw the light. He admitted that he had been labouring under a misapprehension, and went on to in-

sist that each Namibian should have the right to choose whether he wanted to belong to an ethnic group or to be classified only as a Namibian, responsible to and cared for by the Central Government.

So it suddenly seemed as if Dr Abrahams and Dr Spies had found each other on the vanishing point of the Other Category but there are signs that the road to the Other is going to be a difficult one that will, like every concession made by Government, have to be fought for.

PULL THE PLUG

It is difficult to imagine that the Central Government, which thrives on ethnicity in the final constitutional instance, would willingly pull the plug out of its nice ethnic bathtub and watch all its ethnically herded voters disappear down the drain to be gathered into the fold of a growing oppositionist flock.

For the anti-ethniciticians' to coin a phrase, are also largely the oppositionists outside the National Assembly.

Maybe it doesn't matter to the ruling DTA whether in 12 months after it has given the go-ahead for the declassification campaign by amending AG 8, that it will have even less of a majority than it has at present, at the second tier ethnic level. Already it does not have the majority support of the Whites, Bastards and Damaras.

But those are answers that lie in store for the future.

In the meanwhile another lesson has been learnt, namely that philosophical idealism is a useful mystification for political reality, but it cannot defend itself against consistent critique once exposed for what it is.

The answer to the question "Is ethnicity culture, or is it politics," has been provisionally answered through the "politics of ethnicity."

The principle of ethnicity, when absolutised centrally into

a country's constitution, demonstrates a practical political choice of the rulers.

Dr Spies' defence of ethnicity on philosophical grounds is understandable, since the Republican Party has after all inherited apartheid.

But that is only the historical merit of his case, which politically is becoming intolerable to many.

CSO: 4700/473

NAMIBIA

FRG: S.W. AFRICAN POLITICIANS READY FOR SUPERVISED NAMIBIAN ELECTION

LD081452 Hamburg DPA in German 1307 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 8 Sep (DPA)--In Bonn today leading South-West African politicians expressed their readiness for internationally supervised elections in Namibia including candidates of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] guerilla movement. However, they rejected the UN as a "referee." At the same time, Peter Kalangula, Ben Africa and Hans-Juergen von Hase, the leading members of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA], stressed their determination for a "total political separation from South Africa."

The DTA politicians have been in the Federal Republic since Monday for talks with parties and parliamentary deputies. [Passage omitted explaining Bonn's attitude toward the DTA].

The three [words indistinct] said that the DTA accepted any "truly neutral referee," such as a group of states, including neighboring African states, in supervised elections which would be a preliminary stage to independence. The UN itself had recognized SWAPO, which is involved in a guerrilla war, as the legitimate representative of Namibia and thus was not neutral. The DTA also demanded specific constitutional guarantees such as the observance of human rights, regular new elections, the right to property and a fair chance for DTA election participation.

The DTA representatives warned Bonn against thinking that SWAPO, which is receiving massive support from the USSR, the GDR and Cuba, would take an independent path following an assumption of power. The example of Zimbabwe could not be applied to a Namibia ruled by SWAPO.

CSO: 4720/8

ANGOLA LAUNCHES DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE TO COUNTER SA RAID

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 28 Aug 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Angola's Tactic"]

[Text] Far from the alleged heavy gunfire in its southern provinces Angola has now launched another battle. It is a ploy to discredit the countries to its south. It is a ploy for which they can count on international sympathy and compel the same where it is not automatically forthcoming.

The key to this diplomatic offensive is to be found in a single phrase in the letter that Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos addressed to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim: "The powers given you by the charter."

What dos Santos was really doing was reminding Waldheim that by virtue of the charter's provisions he is empowered to call a meeting of the security council on the events in the south of Angola. He was probably also being reminded that dos Santos' letter or protest could also be circulated as a security council document.

In the letter Angola mentions a grave development, a threat, a terrifying South African troop strength of 45,000, deserters, mercenaries and foreigners allegedly taking part, etc.

Angola got its anticipated reaction from Waldheim. The secretary general was on vacation, but the gravity he attached to the message was reflected in his immediate return to his headquarters.

Upon his arrival there Waldheim declared: "Events in the south of Angola indicate how unstable the situation in that part of the world will remain as long as SWA/Namibia is not independent."

With the support of a world press it is also clear that Angola wants to mobilize with its propaganda the western world against South Africa and by implication SWA/Namibia too. How convenient therefore that it is precisely FRG's controversial Baron Ruediger von Wechmar who is now chairman of the UN General Assembly.

When in Rome do as the Romans do...

FRG is one of the western countries seeking a solution to the SWA/Namibia issue. So, use von Wechmar and through him FRG and through it exert influence on the other four--Canada, France, Britain and America.

Von Wechmar immediately did what was expected of him: "South Africa's action hinders the search for a peaceful solution in SWA/Namibia."

This FRG position at the UN was echoed in Bonn when the foreign minister almost immediately got in touch with America. While France and Canada held their silence for the moment and the British government did not react as crudely as its press, America's reaction was surprisingly sensible.

Among other things America noted that SWAPO raids from Angola into areas in the north of SWA/Namibia should also be taken into consideration.

But Angola may be aiming at two other targets. With its complaints it may be trying to find justification for the presence of ca. 15,000 Cubans on its territory. Dos Santos appealed to President Fidel Castro precisely because the latter is currently head of the so-called non-aligned nations.

The other target is Africa and South African premier P.W. Botha's standing offer of cooperation. By complaining to the OAU, any possible cooperation may be tossed out the window.

There is also good reason for the somewhat nervous haste with which Angola is conducting its diplomatic offensive. On Thursday the UN General Assembly opens its session and that is the time for delivering an attack against South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

CSO: 4701/34

DEBIT, CREDIT ASPECTS OF WESTERN PLAN EXAMINED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text] The SWA issue has certainly constituted a tremendous contradiction during the past few days.

On the negative side:

- The General Assembly has refused SA and the DTA a platform to present their cases while they in turn have been exceptionally castigated;

- And France is beginning to adopt an increasingly harder line on SA.

On the positive side:

- The Reagan Administration stood by SA in the Security Council last week;

- US Secretary of State Alexander Haig reportedly said during the weekend that SA has agreed to accept Security Council Resolution 435 in

presumably a new form;

- And during the weekend the Western five governments reported progress in relations between themselves and SA.

Overall, however, we still have great reservations about the possible success of the Western plan, conceding the Reagan Government's considerable and courageous efforts to overcome the impasse.

Indeed, we express considerable gratitude to General Haig, Dr Chester Crocker and others.

The flies in the ointment are these:

- The UN is becoming increasingly partial when it is expected to become increasingly impartial;

- The Frontline states are

adopting an increasingly militant line, dragging in the Eastern bloc and thus hardening local attitudes;

- The war to the north has now reached such proportions that it cannot be easily tempered;

- West Germany and France have tended to negate SA's renewed faith in the US and Britain;

- SA is reluctant to hand over SWA to the UN on the UN's conditions;

- And the DTA is not prepared to enter an election which it cannot win and SA is not prepared to force it to do so.

Clearly, therefore, the nut is still an extremely hard one to crack, if it can be cracked at all!

CSO: 4700/473

BRIEFS

MORE SWAPO ARRESTS--A further six Swapo members, some of them leadres of lower rank, have been detained by the Security Police at the weekend, bringing the total to 10 presently being held for questioning under AG Proclamation 9. Their names have not been released. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Sep 81 p 3]

TRANSFER OF SECONDED OFFICIALS--Windhoek: Four officials seconded from South Africa to the Owambo Administration in SWA were being transferred, the chairman of the Owambo Executive Committee, Mr Peter Kalangula, said in Windhoek last week. Among them was the Secretary to the Owambo Administration, Mr Callie Reinecke. Die Suidwester newspaper reported in Windhoek that 45 more seconded officials had requested to be transferred, but Mr Kalangula said he could not confirm this report. "I have been away from Owambo and have not heard that anyone else wants to leave. If others wish to go, that is their decision." Mr Kalangula did not want to comment as suggestions that the officials were leaving over differences of interpretation on implementation of non-racial policies of the Owambo Executive Committee, and the democratic alliance on the first tier of government. "But the decision has been taken after consultations at the highest level," he said. The officials who are leaving SWA are Mr Reinecke, Mr Nap Visser, Mr Piet Grundling and Mr Thomas Potgier. Last month the Owambo Executive Committee discussed the position of the officials with the Windhoek representative, Mr Ben Lindeque of the Office of the South African Prime Minister, and the administrator General of the Territory, Mr Danie Hough. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Sep 81 p 3]

SWAPO'S INFILTRATION TACTIC--SWAPO's tactic in Owambo of recruitment of only its supporters as employees of large industries can be still neutralized this year if legislation can be wrapped up that makes it impossible for employees any longer directly to be recruited by such individuals. Gregor Tibinyane, a member of the council of ministers, announced this the day before yesterday in Omungwelume. Addressing some 700 Wambos, he stated that it had come to the attention of the ministers' council that certain companies' recruitment personnel were bent on recruiting only SWAPO members as employees. "Bureaus will be set up to deal with personnel recruitment. No company or organization will be allowed to recruit employees. The municipalities will act as agents of the government." In an interview with REPUBLIKEIN following the meeting Tibinyane said he was aware that foreign organizations are trying to politically organize SWA employees. Leading the offensive is the African American Labour Centre (AALC) and its executive director, Patrick O'Farrel. "SWAPO is infiltrating schools and churches. But we know who their people are." He stated that the central administration will do all in its power to keep this nation's workers from being manipulated by political organizations and churches. He also indicated that the ministers' council is in the process of identifying and neutralizing groups that have no business getting involved with SWA workers. [Text] [Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Aug 81 p 3]

COMMENTARY SHARPLY CRITICIZES 'RUMORMONGERING'

AB151831 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] We shall never stop stressing this prerequisite, without which there can be no social development. Well, they try to lie to us in our homes, in our cities, at our work. Who are "they"? "They" is an indefinite pronoun, grammatically, but in the face of realities, we know who "they" are. "They" equals the enemies of Niger Republic, who are jealous of Niger's peace and of the establishment of the society of development. Today, Niger's enemies have taken to rumormongering by cleverly circulating false reports. They make people believe that there have been some arrests. This is a shameful way of lowering the morale of the people. Nobody has been arrested. They are only trying to divert our attention from the task of nation-building.

The supreme military council and the government have taken all the initiatives and decisions to ensure public freedom as well as freedom of movement for everyone. When we talk about security, this is what we mean. When we talk about vigilance, this is what we mean. We must unmask prophets of doom who have a hidden motive for bearing grudges against the tranquility in our country. This is one of the several recommendations made by the head of state in his address to the nation on 2 August 1981, and I quote: "I particularly emphasize that you should be constantly attentive to matters concerning the security of our country." A similar call was recently made at Maradi during the first meeting of the National Bureau of the Local Development Societies.

Also in another message, the chairman of the supreme military council reiterated the armed forces' pledge: "We shall ensure the development of all Niger citizens in the absolute principles of dignity, justice and freedom." The realization of such a national goal is [word indistinct] in this particularly difficult world economic situation. To disturb the peace and tranquility of our country (?at this time) seems anachronistic [words indistinct].

Rumormongering must not take root in our country since the country's leaders, beginning with President Kountche himself, have decided to make Niger a country of dialogue and exchange of views. We can cite as examples the numerous conferences of cadres and the information meetings as well as the meetings of cabinet members with the Niger people. This is Niger's style of democracy which must be supported.

CSO: 4700/477

BRIEFS

DIRECTOR OF ECOWAS FUND RECEIVED--The head of state today received Mr Robert Tubman, director general of the ECOWAS Fund. After the audience, Mr Tubman, through his interpreter, told us the aim of his talks with the head of state: [Begin Tubman recording in English fading into French translations] The purpose of our visit falls within the framework of contacts which authorities of the two institutions [ECOWAS and ECOWAS Fund] must have with the member states. In my meeting with his excellency this morning, I reported to him on the condition of the ECOWAS Fund. I reported to him that the fund is now in a position to undertake the financing of the telecommunication project in the member states and also that we are very happy that the fund has received very good cooperation from the government of Niger and that they have met all of their obligations and all of their subscriptions. The telecommunication project costs \$35 million and this will enable us to set up telecommunication systems in all the community member countries. This will also facilitate communication between the ECOWAS countries; this is very important. [end recording] [Text] [AB111506 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/396

INFORMATION MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AB101307 Paris AFP in French 0727 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Dakar, 10 Sep (AFP)--Relations between Senegal and Angola may not remain frozen because of the mutual respect that the leaders of the two countries have for each other, Senegalese Information Minister Djibo Ka said while commenting on Senegal's condemnation of the South African military attack on Angola.

Asked at a press conference whether this condemnation could mean that Dakar and Luanda, which do not have diplomatic relations, are becoming closer, the minister emphasized that the Senegalese action was in line with its commitment to respect for the integrity and sovereignty of African states.

Commenting on the extradition of Kukli Samba Sanyang, the leader of the abortive coup d'etat in Gambia, and his nine companions who are now in exile in Guinea-Bissau, Djibo Ka emphasized that there is no ambiguity in the sincerity of relations between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau.

After explaining that Senegal has not demanded the extradition--which concerns Bissau and Banjul--the minister observed that the issue should be handled with caution and also stressed the necessity to conserve the fraternal nature of the relations between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau.

He denied allegations that the Senegalese head of state stated that the Senegal-Gambia confederation will come into effect on 1 January 1982 and explained that no date has been set by the Senegalese head of state. Mr Ka said that the project is underway and will be studied by experts before being submitted for ratification by the two countries separately.

Asked about a declaration made to an African weekly by Leopold Sedar Senghor, the former Senegalese head of state, Mr Ka said that the establishment of a complete multi-party system in Senegal is part of the natural evolution of the Senegalese people since independence, and that it has been confirmed by the Senegalese people. Mr Senghor said that the establishment of a multi-party system in Senegal without limiting the number of parties seems premature to him.

Finally, the minister explained that the Ministerial Council of Senegal has adopted a law giving the Supreme Court the power to monitor the electoral campaign, the casting and counting of votes, and the announcement of the final results in the presidential and legislative elections.

CSO: 4700/477

MINISTER OF COMMERCE ANNOUNCES SUGAR PRICE INCREASE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Aug 81 p 5

[8 August speech by Minister of Commerce Falilou Kane]

[Excerpt] In a message to the nation on Saturday evening, the minister of commerce announced an increase in the price of sugar. Lump sugar thus goes from 260 to 325 francs a kilogram, loaf sugar from 295 to 370, granulated sugar from 245 to 305 and caster sugar from 285 to 355 francs. These new prices went into effect yesterday, Sunday, at midnight.

The following is the text of Falilou Kane's message.

My fellow countrymen:

The world in which we live is involved in a crisis whose outcome is difficult to predict. We have but to look around us to realize that in many ways, God has spared us from certain natural disasters and the violence and intolerance that have rocked certain communities and countries. That is why the peace and stability which our dear Senegal enjoys and which are the envy of many other countries must be preserved and safeguarded every instant.

You are aware that because of the interdependency of the countries making up the community of nations, whatever happens in the powerful developed countries and those endowed with energy resources also affects others.

Recovery Effort

As a result, the economic crisis that has shaken the world economy since the increased price of oil beginning in 1973, a crisis made worse by several years of drought, has had consequences on our country:

- 1) first of all, a drop in our export receipts derived from the products of our soil and subsoil. Peanut products which in 1979 represented over 40 billion CFA francs have dropped to 14,859,000,000 in 1980.
- 2) second, a steady increase in our oil bill, which went from 29.2 billion in 1979 to 48 billion in 1980.

These negative factors have had as their immediate consequence a continual aggravation in Senegal's trade balance deficit and in its balance of payments.

As you know, the medium-term economic and financial recovery plan adopted in 1979 by the government of Senegal should enable us to take corrective measures to remedy the situation by 1985.

This recovery effort can bear fruit only if every Senegalese man and woman understands the situation of our economy and accepts a sacrifice for the good of the community and the entire nation.

It is within this context that I should like to speak to you this evening about the sugar problem.

The 1980 sugar harvest upset all the factors that had prevailed since 1973. In fact, from July 1979 to July 1980, prices increased 3.5 times. And yet, by massive subsidies, the government was able to hold retail prices steady. A large share of our sugar (52 percent), over half, comes from local sugar taken from cane grown at Richard Toll. The rest is imported raw sugar which is refined locally. The importance of the sugar sector and its place in our diet have led the government to adopt a sugar policy and a cane growing program aimed at the overall coverage of our needs in 2 years. This deadline is not far off. And yet, in the meantime and because we import raw sugar, we shall continue to suffer the effects of the international market.

To date, in order to avoid escalating retail prices, the government has devoted and continues to devote large sums to maintaining consumer prices. In 1980, for a consumption of 75,709 tons, the government, through the Price Standardization and Equalization Fund, has granted subsidies amounting to over 3 billion, which represents 40,208 francs for every kilogram of lump sugar. This means that when the consumer pays 260 francs today, he would be paying 300 francs without the support of the Fund. Instead of decreasing, this effect has steadily grown from year to year. For 1981, with an anticipated overall consumption of 76,000 tons, the subsidy will represent 4,755,000,000, or 62.573 francs a kilogram.

In a normal period, the government could have continued this policy of price supports, as it is still doing for many basic products. Unfortunately, our means prevent us from doing so indefinitely: 1) when the dollar continues its spiral (300 CFA francs for a dollar, when the rate was 240 less than a year ago) and 2) when ocean shipping and overland transport rates increase every time that oil products go up.

What is even more serious, this effort by the government and therefore, by the entire national community, is undermined by the fraud and speculation that cause certain individuals to market this sugar that we are subsidizing to neighboring countries, where prices are much higher than prices set by the Ministry of Commerce.

For all these reasons, the government has decided to modify sugar prices, which will go, effective midnight, 9 August 1981: from 260 to 325 francs per kilogram of lump sugar; from 295 to 370 francs for loaf sugar; from 245 to 305 francs for granulated sugar; and from 285 to 355 francs for a kilogram of caster sugar.

We awaited the end of Ramadan to take these new measures, in order to attenuate the additional burden borne by the consumer during this period of the year when consumption increases heavily.

The effort demanded of you will be neither useless nor isolated. It will be seconded and supported by the government, which continues to grant subsidies which, for the period between now and the end of December 1981, to 3,865,000,000 francs, or 51.8 francs for every kilogram of sugar purchased. This shows how great the government's sugar price support effort is.

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CSO: 4719/334

RND SECRETARY DISCUSSES ENERGY, NATIONAL LANGUAGES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Aug 81 p 3

[Report on 31 August press conference of Cheikh Anta Diop, secretary general of the RND (National Democratic Rally)]

[Text] Through its secretary general, Cheikh Anta Diop, the National Democratic Rally (RND) gave a press conference at the Dakar Chamber of Commerce on Monday, based on its program and line of action. The conference was attended by bureau members and a large audience.

Cheikh Anta Diop concentrated on three points: the energy problem, economic integration in Africa and cultural reforms based on the development of national languages so as to permit effective participation by the people in the management of public affairs.

"Resolution of the energy problem is not a matter of book knowledge. We must innovate," Diop said, taking up the first point. The RND's position on the energy problem was presented at length in the form of proposals in six terms. What are the most important points? First of all, according to the leader of the RND, the invention of a technology of hydrogen as an energy vector is undoubtedly the solution of the future. In 30 or 40 years, all fossile fuels, particularly oil and coal, will be very scarce on the planet. "It is hydrogen that we shall burn, which implies the need for a technical revolution to be embarked upon now in order not to be left behind." Diop also emphasized the need to develop renewable forms of energy. The leader of the RND recommends an interconnection of African systems in order to achieve energy independence. "They say that Africa does not have enough energy, which is not true. It is mainly that we see energy only in the fossile form. The solution would be continental organization."

Taking up the hydroelectric dams which countries in the subregion propose to build within the framework of the OMVG [Gambia River Development Organization] and especially the OMVS, Diop indicated that the RND does not join in the criticism concerning these great projects (particularly the Diama Dam). He believes that such criticism is "without grounds." "We are the first to have recommended such projects 30 years ago. Those who criticize these dams are speaking within the framework of food self-sufficiency, but neglect the possibility of producing 800 million kilowatt-hours a year, in addition to the navigability of the river. All of this constitutes solutions for the future."

Concerning economic integration, Diop points to the example of Latin America, which, because it failed in its federation under Bolivar, is nothing but a subcolony of the United States. "And with the Balkanization of Africa, we are witnessing a South Americanization of the continent." No African problem is soluble within the framework of an isolated state. Even lucid egotism would point to a federation in order to emerge from the neocolonial framework in which we are evolving, he stated. Diop recommended the institution of organic bonds between West African nations. Within such a context, it is no longer a question of integrating only the markets through reductions in tariffs.

National Languages

The need to promote national languages has remained a constant objective of the RND. The secretary general of the party supported this by indicating "that it is impossible to overcome underdevelopment by governing people in a foreign language." Less than 10 percent of the Senegalese people speak French fluently, he said. Consequently, he emphasized that even if there is a real desire to establish democracy, the process is distorted insofar as it concerns but less than 10 percent of the population. The RND proposes a gradual introduction of national languages, along with their use in the administration and the courts. French would remain the country's diplomatic language. "But it must no longer occupy the natural place of African national languages."

What is the RND's line? What is its position on the events in Gambia, insofar as it has refused to sign the joint declaration of the opposition condemning that intervention? What does that party think of the action of President Abdou Diouf since he has come to power? These are all questions which Diop answered.

Concerning the line of the RND, Diop stated that no African political grouping has a homogeneous sociological composition. The RND will apply the mass line defined at its congresses. The party would like to derive all its strength from the masses, he said. Its action will essentially be internal.

"As an opposition party, we condemn the use of force in any form. We also believe that the future of Gambia resides in a federation with Senegal, on the basis of free determination. The government has the means to achieve the reconciliation of all Gambian factions, particularly those now called rebels."

According to Diop, this is his party's position on the events in Gambia.

Judging the accomplishments of the president of the republic since his accession to the highest office in the land, the secretary general of the RND indicated, after noting the expansion of the foundations of democracy and the elimination of the exit visa: "I cannot say that his action is not positive; that would not be so." Diop also noted the RND's determination "not to engage in opposition for opposition's sake." It is motivated only by the national interest.

RND HELD UP AS EXEMPLARY OPPOSITION PARTY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Editorial by Bara Diouf: "From One Opposition to the Other"]

[Text] Without a doubt, Senegal is on its way to winning its wager for democracy.

And why does that wager seem to us, the Socialist Party, to be a fundamental one? It is, first of all, because the single party, totalitarian by nature, does not, whatever its claims, appear to us to be capable of achieving a harmonious, tolerant coexistence of all ways of seeing and thinking, in a word, of all the currents that necessarily emerge in any human community. Whether a dictatorship of the proletariat or a plain dictatorship, the single party is the very negation of freedom, we mean of man, who by his very essence is a free, thinking being.

The government in power has set about lifting this restriction of the Senegalese people's power to act and define themselves as soon as it came into office. By sanctioning a democratic opening without reservations -- except those pertaining to religion, race and ethnic groups, the modification of Article 3 of the constitution is proof of this.

One must without a doubt deplore that explosion of tendencies, that proliferation of trends of thought which have led to the perversion of democracy and to anarchy. But one must hope for a restructuring of parties, desire a trend already emerging toward alliances or mergers which, although astonishingly against nature, will have the merit of simplifying and clarifying the Senegalese political picture. That the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] of Abdoulaye Wade, once a good liberal and capitalist, might join with the PIT [Independence and Labor Party] of Dansokho, which is intransigently Marxist, surpasses our understanding! But such an alliance would at least bring the formal democratic interplay within reasonable limits.

Despite these laborious but desirable regroupings, we shall still have to settle the basic problem, that of democratic ethics and morals.

Actually, the Gambian affair ceaselessly forces us to examine the relations that should exist between a so-called opposition party and the government, when the nation's fundamental problem is posed: its security and its survival. Does there exist an opposition morality? In other words, must the fact of not viewing the nation's future in the same way as another necessarily lead to systematic opposition

and attitudes that would in the extreme bring about the nation's suicide? Can envying Abdou Diouf's place -- legitimate in itself -- justify a choice and behavior that might lead to the death of Senegal? The problem of the democratic opening in Senegal would be found there if, quite fortunately, Cheikh Anta Diop had not, at his Monday press conference, offered us another idea of what a national opposition party worthy of the name could be.

Is there any need to recall that democracy, insofar as it appeals to what there is great and noble in man, cannot be a matter of mediocrity? A system essentially based on unselfishness, devotion to government, respect for one's adversary, tolerance and honesty, democracy appeals to eminently moral values in which national feeling and patriotism occupy a prominent place. As another might say, democracy is a virtue. If the Gambian affair has caused us to suffer the incoherence, the blindness of a certain opposition group which, by dint of distinguishing itself by a systematic, made-to-order anti-Abdou Diouf attitude, finally discredited itself in the eyes of public opinion, it also revealed an RND [Democratic National Rally] which I personally did not expect: firm in its principles, but honest toward its government whose accomplishments it recognizes and whose necessary intervention in Gambia it implicitly approves. We did not expect so much in order to believe in the future of democracy in Senegal.

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CSO: 4719/340

AND-JEF-MRDN STATEMENT OPPOSING GAMBIAN INTERVENTION

Dakar JAAY DOLLE BI in French No 23, 31 Jul-30 Aug 81 p 4

[Statement from Permanent Bureau of AND JEF-MRDN [Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy]]

[Text] The Senegalese Government has once again attracted the attention of international opinion by intervening militarily in the Republic of Gambia, following the events that occurred in that country. The act, breaking with the good-neighbor traditions of the Senegalese and Gambian peoples, is in a straight line with the interventions of Senghor in Shaba in 1978, Banjul in October 1980 and the incessant threats to Mauritania.

It is thus clearly apparent that the defense agreements signed by the Senegalese Government within the framework of CEA0 and with Gambia are less destined to safeguard territorial integrity than to protect the governments of the signatory countries. This type of agreement actually stems from a redefinition of the interventionist policy of Western imperialism, whose objective is the strengthening of neo-colonialism.

Despite its opposition in principle to certain forms of a power takeover that would not mobilize the peoples, the AND JEF-MRDN vigorously denounces the intervention of the Senegalese Armed Forces into Gambian territory and the resulting repression. Serious threats face the lives of Senegalese citizens residing in Gambia.

Loyal to the line of sovereignty and independence, the AND JEF-MRDN opposes and will always oppose any interventionism, whatever the source and whatever the pretext.

The AND JEF-MRDN demands the immediate withdrawal of Senegalese troops stationed in the Republic of Gambia.

Long live the solidarity of peoples against imperialism and reactionaries!!!!

The Permanent Bureau of the AND JEF-MRDN

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CSO: 4719/335

GAMBIAN INTERVENTION BELIEVED GIVEN GREEN LIGHT BY FRANCE

Dakar JAAY DOLLE BI in French No 23, 31 Jul-30 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Amadou Top: "The Banjul Coup"]

[Text] The military aggression against Gambia has given rise to general censure and a merciless condemnation on the part of the Senegalese people.

Neither the hysterical propaganda campaigns, in which lies vie with an infantile mentality, nor the vulgar threats to the patriotic opposition have been able to create the climate of chauvinistic fervor and popular support that the regime was counting on in order to camouflage its defeat.

Within the leadership team itself and despite the outward facade of unanimity, the malaise is obvious.

Senegal, which was the champion of noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations and which poured out a stream of demagogic speeches made up of fastidious intransigence in the face of foreign aggression, now embarks upon a paradoxical military intervention whose official motivations are of the same stripe as those in other countries: Chad, the Middle East, Afghanistan.

And yet, the paradox is only apparent. In his attempts -- scarcely convincing, moreover -- to justify "his" war, Abdou Diouf accuses the patriotic opposition of irresponsibility.

But does the supreme irresponsibility not consist of embarking upon a military adventure whose scope the regime does not appear to perceive?

Actually, even if, because of the relative weakness of the rebels compared with the great military means deployed in Gambia, the immediate outcome cannot be doubted, it is only later that the real complications will emerge. This lesson is one that all aggressor countries have learned at their expense, whether it be the United States in Asia, the USSR in Afghanistan or, closer to home, the Moroccan regime bogged down in its war in the sand.

It is that logic characteristic of the reactionary regimes that makes everyone want to be the "superpower" of someone, it is this law of the jungle that has been coldly applied in Gambia.

The circumstances in which the Senegalese regime has unthinkingly strayed gives Daouda Diawara only the status of a provincial chief, a veritable hostage buffeted by the humors of the Senegalese Government, which protects him from prosecution by the Gambian people.

We shall say this forthrightly: We are against the annexation of Gambia by force, even if everyone agrees to admit that despite the vicissitudes of colonization, the many bonds between Senegal and Gambia makes their free union profitable for both peoples.

But this free union in no way means and will never mean the coalition of oppressive, antipopular regimes such as those now in power in those countries.

We are tempted to state that what truly explains this intervention is the Senegalese regime's determination to divert the attention of the working masses tormented by the crisis and increasingly hostile to its disastrous economic policy.

But one would then have to admit that our leaders are shortsighted.

At any rate, the enormous logistical means required by a war of aggression and the maintenance of an army of occupation will quickly wipe out the meager crisis budget so laboriously put together, with as the immediate result of additional difficulties for our people.

Moreover, it is unimaginable that the regime could have itself decided on the intervention in Gambia without at least having a green light from its French "masters."

Despite the equivocal statements of the French Socialist government, everyone knows that the Senegalese Army is equipped and trained by France, whose soldiers, stationed at French military bases in Senegal, cannot not intervene in the case of an escalation or, and this is highly likely, of getting bogged down.

The demand for the immediate withdrawal of the Senegalese troops from Gambia, formulated by the democratic forces, definitely constitutes a major dimension of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Senegalese people and effectively translates the common fate of the Senegalese and Gambian brother peoples.

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CSO: 4719/335

SENEGAL

SIX POLITICAL PARTIES DISCUSS NATION'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Moustapha Mbodj]

[Text] The PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] certainly invited us to a most instructive gathering on the anniversary of its creation 8 August 1974. The conference held for that reason last Friday at the chamber of commerce, to commemorate the event with a discussion on the subject of "prerequisites for Seneg Senegal's economic recovery" brought together at the same table representatives of six opposition groups and the ruling PS [Socialist Party].

As each political group had the liberty to expound on the causes of the economic crisis which is ravaging the country, and also the privilege of proposing solutions, the evening should have shed considerable light on the rival political platforms. This could have served to clarify the various positions of the groups that have been legally recognized since Article 3 of the constitution was revised to broaden the multi-party system.

However, the number of speakers and the speaking time each was given made it impossible for the respective platforms to be explained in detail, even though the broad outlines were given. Participating in the session were Landing Savane of the And-Jef Movement for a New Democracy, Fara Ndiaye of the PDS, Boubacar Camara of the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party, Semou Pathe Gueye for the Independence and Labor Party, Mamour Ousmane Ba for the PS, and Latif Gueye for the Democratic National Rally. "The very fact that this meeting could take place, with the ruling PS on one side and various opposition groups on the other, is certainly satisfying to see in Africa. Your programs diverge: try to work so that they are parallel and can someday converge." Those were the words of Emile Derlin Zinsou, former president of Dahomey, who stressed the uniqueness of such a meeting shortly before [electoral] hostilities.

For Landing Savane and the Marxist-leaning And-Jef group, no recovery is possible without a change in the economic structures created by the "existing neocolonial system dominated by the local bourgeoisie in the service of big foreign monopolies." In his version of recovery what is needed is not reform but rather liquidation of such a system which impedes the liberation of the people and the equitable exploitation of the national wealth. The most important prerequisite

for such a recovery remains the mobilization of the masses (workers and peasants within the framework of a people's type of democracy, according to Savane. This idea resurfaced toward the end in the remarks of the Democratic League, the Independence and Labor Party, and the RND [Democratic National Rally]. These groups also singled out the misadministration of the ruling PS as the number one cause of the crisis, of more consequence than the natural phenomena such as the drought, which in their eyes merely highlight or intensify the crisis. The principal cause, according to them, is the extraverted nature of our economy.

Diversified Agriculture

Recovery should therefore be based, from this point of view, on a solid and diversified agricultural sector basically oriented toward the satisfaction of basic needs, on industry oriented toward the processing of those products, which would considerably curb imports, as well as on local processing, rather than exporting, of mineral resources, and on revision of the marketing system both within and outside the country. The PIT [Independence and Labor Party] in particular added some conditions such as the nationalization of vital sectors with the object of recovering national sovereignty, control over the national wealth and economic orientation, with the idea of destroying the class basis of political power. But it also calls for the protection of private capital and a resurgence of popular consumption. This would mean full employment, maintaining the purchasing power of the workers, strangling inflation, and availability of basic necessities.

Pulling out of the crisis would require many sacrifices of which only a people's party would be capable, by bringing the Senegalese together on the essentials. This idea was endorsed by all the opposition parties present, and thus Fara Ndiaye, after denouncing the PS development strategy, spoke of the necessity of forming a coalition of parties on an agreed minimum program in order to carry out these changes called for by each and all. This coalition, front, or rally, could even include the PS. This statement was hurriedly amended by Mr Abdoulaye Wade in a brief presentation stressing that "no coalition calling for change could include the PS.

Is it a case of making advances toward the leadership of the opposition? Does the PDS want to pose as the coalition leader of the opposition forces for the 1983 elections? This question was much discussed in the corridors, especially given the conspicuous absence of Mamadou Dia's Movement for Peoples' Democracy. From that point of view, the maneuvering for alliances is exciting an upsurge of interest in political activity. Serious difficulties lie in the way of the merger of various opposition groups, even if the necessity to create such a front was reiterated many times during the course of the debates by the various orators.

For while And-Jef, the Democratic League, and the PIT--all of Marxist persuasion--have convergent views on certain points concerning the nation's future, particularly the mobilization of the masses in the framework of a people's type democracy, the reference to foreign models led to points of discord which at times seemed irreducible. And-Jef maintained that it was necessary to be vigilant to avoid repeating certain socialist experiments which failed, notably in the countries of Eastern Europe where a state bureaucracy replaced capitalism. And

if one is familiar with PIT's position on the European socialist bloc countries, one can get a fair idea of the scope of the differences on this particular point...

External Constraints

As for the ruling PS, accused of all the evils from which Senegalese society is suffering, it was defended by Mamour Ousmane Ba, for whom "one cannot make an economic policy without reference to the world situation and external constraints. A thorough examination of the economic situation Senegal is facing bares the existence of both internal and external factors that are difficult to control in a situation of generalized world crisis. The persistent drought and the skyrocketing price of hydrocarbons have brought about a reduction of national production and accentuated the deterioration in the terms of trade," said the president of the PS parliamentary group. In addition, the low level of domestic savings, less than 11 percent of the national income, prevented a resurgence of investment, thus leading to the necessity of resorting to external borrowing. Before the persistence of this situation, the government has, according to Mr Ba, set to work on a plan of economic and financial recovery. This plan, which is being labelled a reform, was the object of violent attacks by the opposition parties. This led Ousmane Seck, the minister of economic affairs and finance, "to make several things clear and answer several questions which Senegalese citizens have a legitimate right to ask."

The economic and financial recovery plan was not imposed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, said the minister for economic affairs and finance. It flowed from the conclusions reached by Senegalese technicians, and is intended to re-balance the budget bill. According to Ousmane Seck, the budget as it was announced at the time contained a potential deficit. The object of the economic and financial recovery plan was to reduce operating expenses, which amounted to 105 billion [Fr CFA?], down to 98 billion. A savings of 7 billion was in this way made on the operating budget. The plan was also intended to reduce the rate of growth of appropriations. Ousmane Seck added, however, that it was reinforced first by the International Monetary Fund, then by the World Bank, and thirdly by an austerity plan elaborated by the prime minister of the time, Abdou Diouf, Senegal, he said, has been colonized by neither the IMF [International Monetary Fund] nor by the World Bank. On the subject of indebtedness, the minister of economic affairs and finance also said that all commitments together total about 158 billion Fr CFA and contracted debt amounted to less than 100 billion, not 300 billion. "We are paying back about 35 billion per year," said Mr Seck. Also discussed were the linkage of the Fr CFA with the French franc, the law against illegal income, and other aspects of our economy, without a consensus being reached. It nevertheless emerges from these debates that the idea of a united opposition has been embraced by the opposition parties represented, even though the basis of that union has not yet been clearly identified.

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CSO: 4719/341

STATUTES OF AJ-MRDN SET FORTH

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 23, 31 Jul-30 Aug 81 p 6

[Statutes of the AJ-MRDN (And-Jef-Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy)]

[Text] Preamble

There is hereby created in Senegal a political party known as the And-Jef-Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy, whose acronym is AJ-MRDN. Its headquarters are temporarily located at No

The AJ-MRDN is a mass political organization. It bases its action primarily on the working class and is open to the peasantry (mainly poor), revolutionary intellectuals, patriots and consistent democrats.

Its purpose is to work to make the proletariat the avant-garde and guide of the political movement for the new democracy and for the triumph of the national democratic people's revolution (RNDP).

In this way, the AJ-MRDN contributes to the establishment of the worker-peasant alliance and the liaison of the proletarian avant-garde with the broad masses. It wages a resolute struggle against all harmful political influences contrary to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the people.

The AJ-MRDN is a new-type political group. It organizes the revolutionary struggle around a political program that concentrates the basic interests and the profound patriotic and democratic aspirations of our people.

The AJ-MRDN will constantly fight to see that its leadership is in the hands of authentic revolutionary cadres who are dedicated and capable of achieving the victory within the party of the proletarian style, which mainly consists of linking theory to practice, relating to the masses and practicing internal and external criticism and self-criticism.

The AJ-MRDN will strengthen its unity on the basis of democratic centralism and discipline freely followed.

It will work for the unshakable unity of our people in their fight for progress, social justice, true independence and the territorial integrity of our country.

The AJ-MRDN will also work to strengthen the international solidarity of the proletariat and of peoples and nations against capitalism, imperialism and all reactionaries.

It will conform to the constitution and laws now in effect and remain faithful to the principles of national sovereignty and democracy, while working for the materialization of its program for the establishment of a new democratic government in Senegal.

Chapter I. Members

Article 1. Any worker, peasant, patriot or democrat is eligible for membership in the AJ-MRDN, without discrimination based on race, ethnic groups, sex, religion, sect, language or religion, as long as he accepts the program and statutes, contributes to their application, works in one of its structures, applies its resolutions, observes the discipline, possesses the membership card and pays dues.

Article 2. Admission to the AJ-MRDN is individual and occurs after a training period in one of the structures of the movement, which must approve the candidacy.

Article 3. Any member of the AJ-MRDN must:

- 1) participate in the life of the movement, observe and defend the movement's discipline at all levels, fight for its unity, strengthen its proletarian revolutionary orientation and courageously practice criticism and self-criticism;
- 2) contribute to the drafting and extension of the political line of the AJ, assimilate it and work for its application; and
- 3) be unshakingly faithful to the cause of the RNDP.

Article 4. Every member has the right:

- 1) to elect officials and be elected in all bodies of the movement. Nevertheless, except in exceptional cases approved by the General Council, no one may be elected to any body until he has worked at least 6 months in the next lower body;
- 2) be regularly informed of the activities of the movement; and
- 3) criticize, within the framework of the movement's structures, all activities and all members, whatever their level.

Chapter II. Principles of Organization

Article 6. Democratic centralism governs the life of the AJ-MRDN. This means that:

- 1) All leadership organs must periodically report on their activities to the members who elected them. They must pay close attention to the rank-and-file opinions and always stimulate initiatives. They must practice collective leadership, combined with individual responsibility.

- 2) Committees and members at all levels must periodically account for their activities to higher committees.
- 3) Members must submit to the movement, the minority to the majority, lower committees to higher committees and the entire movement to the General Council.

Chapter III. Structures

Article 7. The rank-and-file committee (CB) is the basic structure of the AJ-MRDN. The rank-and-file committees are formed in the different sectors of activity, in the factories, enterprises, villages, districts, services, schools, and so on.

Every rank-and-file committee must promote revolutionary activity among the masses in its sector of action.

Article 8. The rank-and-file committee assembly elects a secretary and deputies who make up the permanent secretariat of the rank-and-file committee.

This secretariat is in charge of coordinating, organizing and promoting the activities of the rank-and-file committee.

No consideration based on wealth or level of education or any other consideration alien to the revolutionary struggle must intervene in the choice of officials of the rank-and-file committee.

Those elected to the permanent secretariat of the rank-and-file committee and to the other organs of the movement must be active members who have distinguished themselves by their dedication, self-sacrifice and loyalty to the revolutionary cause.

Article 9. The rank-and-file committees are normally made up of at least five persons but not more than fifty.

Article 10. The rank-and-file committee's basic tasks are:

- 1) to disseminate and carry out the line of the movement, its slogans and political measures thanks to its connection with the masses and through research, adopting the principle of seeking the truth;
- 2) to engage in activities in its sector of action and to win the masses over to the movement, to direct the activity of members, stimulate their spirit of initiative and strengthen the discipline and unity of thought and action of members;
- 3) to stimulate the study of revolutionary science in relation to the specific situation, in order to strengthen the political training and temper of members; and
- 4) to recruit new members and collect dues.

Article 11. The section takes in several rank-and-file committees.

The section committee (CS) is the coordinating body at the section level.

Every rank-and-file committee sends its two highest officials (the secretary and his first deputy) to the section committee. At the section level, the assembly of these delegates make up the section committee.

Article 12. The federation includes several sections. It is headed by a federal committee (CF), which is comprised of the top two leaders (the secretary and his first deputy) of the section committees.

The federal committee elects a secretary and deputies, who constitute the permanent secretariat of the federal committee.

Article 13. The regional council (CR) is the leadership organ at the regional level (administrative region). It can be made up of one or several federations depending on the size of the region and the degree to which the movement has become established there. The CR is elected by the general assembly of the federal committees. The regional council elects a regional executive committee (CER), in charge of heading up activities of the movement in the region between two sessions of the regional council.

Article 14. The congress is the highest body of the AJ-MRDN.

It is convoked every 2 years by the General Council. It can be moved up or postponed 1 year maximum. Nevertheless, special congresses can be called upon the decision of the General Council or at the request of two-thirds of the federations of the movement.

It is the congress' duty:

- 1) to examine the agenda and the reports drafted by the National Executive Committee (CEN);
- 2) to draft, refine and adopt the program, statutes, political line and all the resolutions of the movement; and
- 3) to elect the members of the General Council (CG) of the movement.

The CEN's reports to the regular congress must reach the rank-and-file committees at least 2 months before the convocation of the congress.

Article 15. The congress is made up of the delegates elected by the different federations and the other organs of the movement. The method of election is determined by the General Council. It must take into account the size of the federations and favor the presence of progressive worker and peasant members. It must permit effective and equitable representation of all sections and organizations in the movement.

Article 16. Between two congresses, the General Council (CG) is the highest organ of leadership of the AJ-MRDN. The CG elects from among its members the secretary general of the movement and his two deputies, as well as the heads of the different departments of the movement who make up the National Executive Committee. Alternates are elected for the heads of the different departments. They are not members of the CEN.

The CG oversees the activities of the CEN, ensures that the statutes are enforced, the line followed, and the decisions, directives and resolutions emerging from the congress are carried out.

The guarantor of the line of the congress, the CG defines modes of application.

Article 17. The CG meets at least twice a year. It can be called into a special session by the CEN or at the request of a simple majority of its members.

The CG sets up all specialized organs of the movement that operate under its supervision.

Article 18. The National Executive Committee is in charge of carrying out the directives and resolutions of the CG. It reports to it on its activities and on those of the movement. It calls the meetings of the CG and coordinates the activities of its members.

If a member of the CEN should be unable to carry out his duties, he is automatically replaced by his elected alternate.

Article 19. The CEN elects from among its members a permanent bureau in charge of the enforcement and execution of the general policy and the activities of the federations, regional councils and specialized organizations. It coordinates the activities of the National Executive Committee.

The permanent bureau is responsible to the National Executive Committee.

Article 20. Between two congresses, national conferences can be called by the CEN whenever necessary in order to discuss the movement's policy.

Chapter IV. Operation

Article 21. The meetings of the rank-and-file committees must be held at least once a month. Meetings of the section committees, federations and the regional councils are to be held at least once every quarter. The National Executive Committee meets at least every two months and its permanent bureau meets once a week.

Chapter V. Disciplinary Measures

Article 22. Disciplinary measures that can be applied include warnings, censure, removal from office, surveillance and exclusion.

They can be taken at any time at the prompting of the organs involved. In this case, they must be approved by the higher bodies following consultation with the organs involved.

No sanction may be taken if the violation attributed to the individual has not been duly established.

The organs of the movement must always aid comrades who have made mistakes to correct them.

Chapter VI. Miscellaneous

Article 23. These statutes can only be modified by a congress. A bylaw adopted by the General Council will spell out the terms of application of the various provisions contained in these statutes.

Article 24. Relying first and foremost on its own forces, the AD-MRDN will derive its resources from the sale of cards to members, dues, gifts and legacies from its members and national sympathizers and from the profits made through various demonstrations and activities.

Article 25. Dissolution is decided by the congress with a three-fourths majority. In this case, the property of the organization must be transferred to one or more organizations following the same goals.

Article 26. Until the holding of the constituent congress of the AJ-MRDN, a provisional National Executive Committee will ensure the leadership of the movement. In this capacity, it is empowered to take all conservatory measures in keeping with the orientation of the movement.

Article 27. Any decision contrary to these statutes is null and void.

Dakar, 9 June 1981

11,464

CSO: 4719/334

BRIEFS

U.S.-SOUTH AFRICAN TIES VIEWED--The weekly government newspaper, the SUNDAY NEWS, today comments on the alliance between the South African racist regime and the American administration. The government newspaper starts its editorial by saying: since President Reagan took power early this year, there was a growing alliance, convergence of views and objectives between Washington and Pretoria. The paper says: Mr Reagan was always trying to observe [as heard] his relations with the South African regime as a natural ally of immense strategic importance. This alliance has made the racist regime escalate its attempts to destabilize the front-line states neighboring it. Furthermore, the paper says: equipped with the moral and diplomatic backing given by the USA, South Africa, which is still occupying Southern Angola, made a raid into Zambia 3 days ago. The SUNDAY NEWS says: indeed, other frontlines states, particularly Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana, must brace themselves against increasing aggression from the South African regime, which knows it has Washington's full approval. The SUNDAY NEWS reminds both the USA and South Africa, that free Africa will fight back with every weapon and assistance at its disposal. The paper says: the responsibility for intensified armed struggle in Namibia, its regionalization, and even possibly its internationalization will rest on Pretoria and Washington. The SUNDAY TIMES ends its editorial by saying: history is on the side of free Africa. [Text] [EA131512 Dar Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 13 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/477

GOVERNMENT ASKS CPC TO RECTIFY KARIBA POWER DISTRIBUTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE Government has asked the Central African Power Corporation (CPC) to rectify an anomaly in which Zimbabwe gets more than her share of electricity from the Kariba complex.

Minister of State for Power in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Francis Chembe said this in an interview at the weekend.

He said this when asked on what steps the Government was taking on reports that as a result of an agreement signed during the colonial era Zambia was being swindled out of her share from the joint hydro-electric Kariba project.

Mr Chembe said the Government was aware of the anomaly and that since Zimbabwe was now independent, the CPC was asked to rectify the position on behalf of the Zambian Government.

The anomaly was first brought to light in July by Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) general manager Mr Roy Miti who said Zambia was losing 117 megawatts to Zimbabwe because of

a biased accord system.

Zambia had been losing electricity to Zimbabwe since colonial days because the agreements over the use of electricity between the two countries were all in favour of Zimbabwe.

"It's true there has been a problem on this matter since the days of UDI in Rhodesia. But we are determined to rectify this through the CPC," Mr Chembe said.

In its 1980 annual report released yesterday, CPC said energy in excess of Zimbabwe's share from the Kariba complex exported from Zambia was paid for at an agreed three-part tariff.

But the report adds that CPC has received a directive recently to give effect to the relevant terms and conditions of a new interim inter-governmental agreement entered into between Zimbabwe and Zambia in July 1980.

The agreement covered a period up to last June 30, after which the two governments were expected to enter into another agreement, according to the report.

CSO: 4700/442

RWUZ APPEALS TO GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST SCANDAL CULPRITS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE Railway Workers Union of Zambia has appealed to the Party and its Government to take action against culprits in the dubious purchase of luxury vehicles for senior staff of the Zambia Railways management and the mysterious sale of 12 wagons to the Broken Hill division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines.

Union chairman Mr Dominic Katwishi deplored the silence of the authorities on the two scandals. This gave the impression that authorities were involved, he said.

Mr Katwishi said this at the railway workshop in Kabwe yesterday when he showed newsmen and Bwacha Member of Parliament and deputy Chief Whip of the National Assembly Mr Richard Banda part of the sold wagons which had been taken there for repairs.

Mr Katwishi said he was shocked to learn that the wagons were sold at scrap value in 1975 when some of them were manufactured in 1972 with a life span of 40 years.

The union was not against the railway management by exposing scandals in the system. "There is no need for us to use the torch to show the authorities the wrongs," he said.

The union supported Mr Banda on his revelations on the two deals which are said to be still under police investigations.

"The authorities should

take action and prove to the nation that they are serious in maintaining the discipline they talk about."

The MP said authorities must take action because if this was not done those who exposed the scandals would be demoralised.

He wondered how new property such as railway wagons, some of which had only served the company for one year, could be sold "like vegetables."

"This is shocking, to say the least. How can the Zambia Railways management and the board of directors afford to lose some of the company's vital rolling stock at a time when the nation is grappling with shortages of transport facilities."

The wagons were shunted to the workshops three weeks ago for repairs under an arrangement between NCCM and Zambia Railways management.

See picture on Page 7

● NCCM made a profit of K13.6 million before tax in the financial year ended March, 1981.

The profit was less by K117.6 million compared with K131.2 million profit the company made during the same period last year.

NCCM chairman Mr James Mapoma attributed the poor performance of the company to adverse factors ranging from the world economic recession, inflation to the strike which rocked the mining industry last January.

MINISTER SEEKS INCREASED LOCAL TRAINING FOR AGRICULTURAL STAFF

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila has called for increased local training for agricultural personnel because overseas training had become highly expensive.

Speaking at the opening of a training seminar for staff of training institutions at the Natural Resources Development College in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Mwila said besides being cheap, local training had added advantages for participants who would be able to understand the aspirations, sociological approach and thinking of the people they were expected to teach.

"The 30 officers attending the current seminar serve as a clear indication that localised training can cater for many more officers at minimal cost," the minister emphasised.

The minister was therefore grateful to the Wolverhampton Polytechnic of Britain and the British Council for planning a similar course for next year.

"Thereafter, it is planned that Zambia will run such courses annually on its own having drawn the required know-how from the Overseas Unit of the Wolverhampton Polytechnic."

The purpose of the seminar was to provide an opportunity to participants for the exchange of ideas on the modern and effective methods of teaching techniques at Zambia's training institutions.

Mr Mwila said if the teaching at local institutions was faulty, then the country would produce extension officers and farmers who would be inadequate in their professions.

"We shall end up with varied standards of application, to the detriment of our farming industry.

"On the other hand, if good knowledge is instilled to the trainees by the application of well co-ordinated and standardised modern teaching techniques, then we shall have achieved the first step towards realising our goal of agricultural development, the minister told the course participants.

MINISTER PREDICTS DOUBLING OF MAIZE PRODUCTION NEXT SEASON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA's maize production will more than double next season from this year's expected bumper harvest of about 11 million bags if the weather will be favourable, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila predicted in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mwila and his two ministers of State Mr Justin Mukando and Mr Noah Dila-monu, have just completed their first round tour of the country to see how farmers and peasants had geared

themselves for more food output.

Mr Mwila said during the tour, his team discovered that farmers and peasants had responded favourably to the Party and Government's incentives which were aimed at encouraging them.

He said his team was not satisfied with the speed at which farmers were being paid by cooperative unions.

He directed all cooperatives to pay farmers promptly so they could buy inputs and fertiliser in readiness for the next season.

The minister warned there would be no excuses if co-operatives failed to pay farmers on time because the money had been released to them.

He would not say how much money the Government had allocated to cooperatives for buying maize.

The Southern Province Co-operative and Marketing Union is the only institution which was paying farmers in accordance with the Government's directive.

"Generally, payments to farmers in many parts of the country were not effected during our tour. I left directives that farmers should be paid. I hope they have done so because there will be no excuses," he said.

CSO: 4700/442

HEALTH MINISTRY SPOKESMAN GIVES NURSES TRAINING STATISTICS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA is to be self-sufficient in nurses in 1990, a Ministry of Health spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday.

The spokesman said since 1970 the country had trained 5,930 Zambia enrolled nurses and 2,095 Zambia registered nurses.

These consisted of 4,060 enrolled nurses, 167 psychiatric enrolled nurses and 1,703 enrolled midwife nurses. During the same period

1,499 registered nurses and 596 registered midwife nurses were trained.

The spokesman was denying reports that Zambia Enrolled nurses training schools had been instructed by the ministry to cancel the September in-take of students because they had over-trained the nurses.

"According to the recent manpower survey the country will be self-sufficient (in nurses) by 1990." The spokesman could not say, however, how many nurses the country would have by 1990.

Last July Mrs Cecilia Mundia, wife of Prime Minister Mundia announced that the University of Zambia would this year start offering degree courses in nursing to reduce the country's dependence on expatriates.

Speaking at a combined graduation ceremony of midwifery, registered and theatre nurses held at the University of Zambia, Mrs Mundia said the UTH handled about 1,000 patients a day and the nurses' first priority should be given to the sick and their relatives.

Speaking at the same ceremony Minister of Health Mr Ben Kakoma warned nurses against the danger of abusing their profession as this would tarnish their reputation.

But last month it was reported that the Government planned to recruit 1,600 nurses and midwives outside the country by 1983 if the target figure of 9,895 was not realised as projected in the Third National Development Plan.

According to Central Province permanent secretary Mr Yuyi Libakeni it had been realised that while enormous health projects had been completed and the number of health facilities had increased considerably there was a critical shortage of health personnel.

MULALA ACCUSES KWIBISA OF FLOUTING AUTHORITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

INDUSTRIAL Participatory democracy director Mr Alexander Kwibisa has been described as "late-comer to UNIP who should not upset the apple-cart".

Provincial political secretary in the department Mr Sikota Mulala said at the weekend that Mr Kwibisa should not insult other leaders whom President Kaunda had chosen to help him in administering policy.

"I am worried that if we allow a situation where a newcomer from nowhere can flout authority this could change the format of the way things are done in UNIP. This could lead to chaos in the country."

He appealed to top civil servants not to tamper with the political leadership but to involve themselves in executing policy directives.

Strained

Mr Mulala said civil servants should remain in the background and not compete with politicians for authority. Relations between politicians and civil servants in the department were strained. He blamed the situation on Mr Kwibisa whom he accused of having assumed "special responsibility for the department."

He alleged that Mr Kwibisa had told the provincial political secretaries in the department he was only prepared to take orders from President Kaunda and Prime Minister Mundia.

He said following his recent visit to Yugoslavia where he had gone on an educational tour, Mr Kwibisa had allegedly refused to submit a report to the Member of the Central Committee for IPD, Mr Shadreck Soko and said he would do so to President Kaunda and the Prime Minister.

"He is too powerful and yet the man is only an assistant secretary," said Mr Mulala.

He said politicians in the department had been denied access to Government circulars, Gazettes and were denied facilities such as telephones and secretaries.

A district governor who had been re-assigned to the department from the Ministry of National Guidance had been denied office space "because he did not have a letter from President Kaunda" although he brought with him papers from Cabinet office, according to Mr Mulala.

Transferred

Citing his own experiences Mr Mulala said he had not been given fuel for his official car for more than five months since he was transferred to the department on December, 13, 1980.

He noted that Mr Kwibisa had not been in the vanguard of the independence struggle when he was working reportedly in Zimbabwe at Wankie although now he "is more UNIP than everybody else."

On Friday Mr Mulala issued a statement in which he called for the Party to discipline Mr Kwibisa.

Following an earlier statement by Mr Mulala the IPD had been "highjacked" by top civil servants, Mr Kwibisa had refused the allegations. He said he was a disciplined Party worker who operated under the guidelines and terms of reference.

BOTH SIDES TRADE ACCUSTATIONS AT ZAMBIA-ZAIRE MEETING

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Most of the guns that are being used by bandits to kill and rob people on the Copperbelt, originate from the Zairean Armed Forces, a Member of the Central Committee has revealed.

Mr Alex Shapi, who is responsible for the Copperbelt Province revealed this at the start of a two-day meeting of the Zambia-Zaire Joint Permanent Commission at the council chamber in Kitwe.

Mr Shapi said that the Party and its Government had ample evidence of this and that the weapons would be displayed before delegates to the meeting, which is also being attended by political commissioner of the Shaba Province, Mandungu Bula Nyati.

The Central Committee Member said that Zambia had lost a lot of lives and property because of the activities of armed gangs who in most cases ran into Zaire when pursued by security forces.

He appealed to Mr Nyati and his delegation to see to it that the situation was arrested by making it difficult for unauthorised people to gain access to weapons meant for defence forces.

He added: "It is a sad state that most of the guns recovered from criminals on the Copperbelt are similar to those used by the Zairean Armed Forces.

The Central Committee Member said the people of the two countries should not allow a handful of bandits to go around brandishing guns thereby causing fear, amongst peace-loving citizens.

Mr Shapi, whose speech was to the point, and showed economic use of traditional diplomatic jargon suggested that Zambian and Zairean security forces exchange information which could lead to the rounding up of the robbers.

On smuggling, which Mr Shapi said was now so rife that shortages of essential commodities had been created in areas along the border with Zaire, he called on that country to establish legal marketing with Zambia and that all payments should be in foreign exchange.

The Zairean delegation is due to visit several industries manufacturing essential commodities on the Copperbelt.

And Mr Shapi yesterday expressed the hope that Zaire would make appropriate arrangements with these companies.

The Party and its Government, Mr Shapi said, was also concerned about the harassment of Zambians passing through the Pedicle Road.

The government had information to the effect that some government and privately owned motor vehicles, illegally obtained from Zambia, sometimes at gunpoint, have been seen in Zaire.

Zambia has also called upon the Zairean government to review its transit policy in order to put a stop to the influx of West African nationals into the country for the purpose of mining and trafficking in emeralds and other precious stones.

In reply, Mr Nyati said that he welcomed the suggestion that security forces of the two countries should exchange information which could lead to the arrest of bandits.

It was true, he said, that there were highly organised bandits in both Zambia and Zaire and that these used sophisticated methods.

On smuggling, the commissioner said that "the sugar has no legs" with which to walk across the border into Zaire and that it was some Zambians, who were taking the commodity into his country and selling it there.

There were bandits who were wanted in Zaire but who were in Zambia and vice-versa and that in some cases when a group of bandits were arrested some were discovered to be Zambians.

Mr Nyati said that when Senegalese and Malian immigrants are expelled from Zambia, the Zairean authorities are never informed as a result they come back to smuggle emeralds and cobalt.

The talks are expected to continue today and will go on until 17.00 hours.

CSO: 4700/442

POSSIBLE PRC PROJECT ABANDONMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Chinese workers and technicians working on the construction of the Serenje/Samfya/Mansa Road have threatened to abandon the whole project unless the Government allocates more funds by mid-September to enable them continue with the work.

The K600,000 which the Government has released has been described as not enough.

In an interview at Musaba Chinese Road reconstruction camp in Samfya on Sunday, Chinese team leader Mr Qu Wenliang said that if the Chinese got more money, they would be able to build the 17 km surface sub-base from Musaba up to Samfya turn-off before the start of heavy rains.

Mr Qu added that out of the K600,000 only K400,000 had been received for buying beams and cement for the Mukuku Bridge and for buying fuel. The remaining K200,000 was used for workers wages.

On the 135 Zambian workers who were laid off on August 12, 68 from Musaba and 67 from Kasanka, Mr. Qu said more workers could not be employed because there was no money to pay them and to buy fuel.

"But if we get more money, then we will employ more workers but not with K400,000. We do understand the economic problems of this country, but do hope that the Government will do all it can to raise money," he said.

— Zana

CSO: 4700/442

ZAMBIA

GDR OFFERS ONE THOUSAND SCHOLARSHIPS IN TECHNICAL FIELDS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The German Democratic Republic (GDR) has offered the Zambian Government 1,000 scholarships in various technical fields for the period 1981 to 1984, Minister of State for Education Mr Allan Chilimboyi, has said.

The offer, Mr Chilimboyi, said takes immediate effect and covers ten non-degree courses which will be studied in East Germany over a period of four years.

He said the offer was made on bilateral basis and that most of the courses will last two and a half years while others such as electrical and meteorological engineering will cover up to 1984.

Courses in this programme include agricultural mechanics, cattle breeding, electrical engineering, meteorological engineering, textile technology, leather and clothing fabrication.

"These courses," he said, "are intended to prepare our young men and women for future challenges in the various industrial sectors of our economy," he said.

He added that candidates for this programme will not all leave at once for the GDR as the ministry of education has arranged that these will leave the country in groups of about 100 to 200 each.

"So far," he said, "we have already selected a group of 150 candidates who are due to leave the country on September 15, this year."

Meanwhile, secretary for the Bursaries Section at the Ministry of Education headquarters, Mr Wellington Chitundu, has appealed to the selected candidates who have not yet shown up at his office to do so immediately "as time is not with us."

He said all the selected candidates had been informed well in good time about their selection by radio, telegram and in writing but others have still not reported to the ministry so that they can fill the necessary papers.

"Despite our appeals for them to contact us by any means possible to them, some of the candidates have not even bothered to write us and tell us what has held them," he said.

Mr Chitundu, who did not specify the number of candidates who have not reported to him said they must do so immediately or they will be replaced.

However, Mr Chitundu has also appealed to all selected candidates who have not filled the necessary papers and those who have not yet obtained their passports to ensure that they do so now.

He said that all those who have filled necessary papers and have handed in their passports should report to his office on September 14.

The offer of 1,000 scholarships by the GDR, is second the Zambian Government has received so far this year.

The first offer, was made by the GDR in April, this year and involved 16 candidates.

CSO: 4700/442

PLANNED ECONOMIC SYMPOSIA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Nalumino Mundia will hold three economic symposia in Ndola, Lusaka and Livingstone, starting from September 9, a Zimco spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday.

The first symposium will be in Ndola at the Lowenthal Theatre and will be closed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa on September 11.

The spokesman said the main purpose of the meetings was to give Mr Mundia and participants the opportunity to discuss the current economic situation in the country within the context of the Third National Development Plan.

The participants will discuss current constraints affecting the economy, including the shortages in the supply of essential commodities. Participants have been invited from the private sector, parastatal organisations and statutory boards, the spokesman said.

According to the Prime Minister's letter to participants to be released with the programme for the Ndola symposium, he states: "Participants from this cross-section of the business community will discuss any constraints in the country's economic development, find ways of removing them and map out a strategy for beefing up various sectors of our economy."

Zimco, as the organisers, have sent out letters to organisations like the Farmers' Bureau, Zambia Federation of Employers and the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Organisation. These have been requested to present written papers by September 4.

BANK OF ZAMBIA STARTS TALKS ON CREDIT POLICIES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE BANK of Zambia has started talks on credit policies in the country, with financial institutions, Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Chisupa said it was only by creating mutual trust between the Government and the financial institutions that funds could be made available to set up new industries.

He was speaking at the signing of a K31.5 million loan agreement between a consortium of commercial banks, financial institutions and INDECO for the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia's fertiliser expansion project.

Mr Chisupa said the Party and its Government had been very concerned with the non-availability of sufficient funds to complete the project.

As a result of the delay, the project's cost had risen to K295 million and could have risen further had it had not been for the loan from the consortium.

Mr Chisupa said he was satisfied with the progress of the talks between the Bank of Zambia and the financial institutions on credit policies.

Zambia's industrial strategy was to encourage import substitution and export promotion by establishing industries which make maximum use of domestic raw materials and intermediate goods.

"We have important industries which we should set up given financial resources, because they are very basic to industrial development of the country.

With our emphasis on agriculture, this finance has come in handy at a most crucial time of development", Mr Chisupa said.

Managing director of Barclays Bank of Zambia, Mr Mark Tress who signed on behalf of the consortium said many banking acts prohibited lending more than a certain percentage of capital to any one borrower. This was 33 per cent in Nigeria and 20 per cent in Zambia according to the Development Bank of Zambia Act.

So with the lending of K31 million to NCZ by the commercial banks and other financial institutions in addition to other loans given to the company earlier, this was 100 per cent of paid up capital.

"So the banks and institutions can fairly claim to be supporting to an extraordinary extent, an extraordinarily important national project.

"But with banks approaching fully lent positions in terms of legal and normal prudential ratios, it follows that sums of the size involved in this, may simply not be available if the stream of new projects is not controlled with this constraint in mind", he said.

In her speech, Mrs Namukolo Silwangwa who signed for INDECO said for efficient management at company level, economic prices for the products and adequate availability of foreign exchange at the right time once NCZ went into production, was necessary.

She said the project had been delayed by two years already while the costs had shot up to nearly K300 million.

The ceremony was witnessed by Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia and Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane.

Members of the consortium include Barclays Bank, Citibank, Grindlays Bank, Standard Bank, Workmen's Compensation Fund Control Board, Zambia National Commercial Bank, Zambia National Provident Fund and Zambia State Insurance Corporation.

REFINERY MANAGER PLEDGES CONTINUED ZAMBIANIZATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Indeni Petroleum Refinery management has pledged to Zambianise as many posts as possible despite the technical nature of the jobs involved at the plant.

The pledge was made in Ndola yesterday by the company's managing director, Mr Antonio Gollin.

Mr Gollin was reacting to complaints by some technical staff at the plant that they were denied access to positions of responsibility currently held by expatriates despite the fact that some of them were capable of manning the positions.

He explained that although nearly all positions at the plant were of technical nature, requiring highly skilled manpower, this would not hinder the company's ambitious Zambianisation programme.

Mr Gollin was reacting to complaints by some technical staff at the plant that they were denied access to positions of responsibility currently held by expatriates despite the fact that some of them were capable of manning the positions.

He explained that although nearly all positions at the plant were of technical nature, requiring highly skilled manpower, this would not hinder the company's ambitious Zambianisation programme.

"Our policy is to provide training to qualified Zambians and so far 18 Zambians have taken over various responsible positions which were held by the expatriates during the past four years," he said.

Mr Gollin scoffed at workers who were levelling charges at the management, saying the workers should be grateful to the present management for encouraging on-going training programmes both within and outside the country.

"In 1977, we had 39 expatriates working at the plant but now only 21 are left. Surely, if we have managed to promote Zambians to take over from the expatriates during the past four years, where is the basis for blaming us?" Mr Gollin asked.

The managing director said even the Party and Government leaders were happy with the progress made by the company

in as far as the training and elevating of Zambians to senior positions was concerned.

He warned workers against expecting automatic promotion to technical positions, saying that promoting people at random would not augur well for the company.

Some technical staff complained to this newspaper that they were being given a raw deal by the management when it came to promotions with the management claiming that it could not promote workers to senior posts because the jobs involved were highly technical.

They claimed the programme of Zambianisation had come to a standstill at the company because whenever an expatriate left, he was replaced by a fellow expatriate, leaving capable Zambians.

ROAN CONSOLIDATED MINES ISSUES 1981 ANNUAL REPORT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] ROAN Consolidated Mines Limited [RCM] has expressed "great concern" about widespread price increases on essential spares and equipment from local suppliers.

This is contained in the company's 1981 annual report released in Lusaka on Monday.

According to the report, which covers the financial year ended March 31, 1981, the availability of essential spares and equipment from overseas sources was generally satisfactory.

Furthermore, the reopening of the road route through Zimbabwe enabled the company to increase purchases from the cheaper sources within southern Africa.

Locally, purchases were affected by the inability of most suppliers to maintain adequate stocks due to foreign exchange shortages.

"The local market was also characterised by frequent and widespread price increase which remain a source of great concern to the company," said the report.

On transport, the report said that the situation for both exports and imports remained satisfactory for most of the year with little disruption to traffic.

Capacity on the rail and road routes to the port of Dar es Salaam was restored following the completion of repairs to bridges which were destroyed last year.

Consequently, there was a reduction in the use of the more costly southern route which accounted for only 30 percent of the total copper shipped during the year as against 55 percent for the previous financial period.

The performance of the Dar es Salaam rail route, however, showed signs of deterioration towards the end of the year. This was mainly due to a reduction in locomotives because of shortages of spares and "there is little sign of an early improvement in the situation."

Operations were also affected during the last quarter by a marked reduction in return-loads from the port of Dar es Salaam.

The reduction, which also affected the performance of the road transporters, was a result of the inability by Zambian importers to effect timely payments in foreign exchange for port charges and clearing fees at Dar es Salaam.

The report said during the year under review, consideration was given to the use of the rail route through Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira.

High railage costs and capacity constraints on the Mozambican sector, however, precluded its use.

There were no new developments on the Lobito rail route to the west coast which also remained closed to Zambia traffic throughout the year.

The report also said an industry-wide strike on the Copperbelt in January involving members of the Mine Workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) led to the loss of about 600,000 man hours of production from RCM divisions.

Apart from this, there were minor stoppages at Mufulira and Luanshya divisions.

On personnel, the report said the company employed 26,040 people of whom 1,044 were expatriates. The average local labour turnover reduced from, 5.03 percent last year to 4.75 percent in the period under review while for expatriates it reduced from 28.58 percent to 19.76 percent respectively.

Shortages of skilled personnel prevailed in some technical areas and the company was unable to recruit sufficient numbers to match vacancies.

However, training and development programmes continued at satisfactory levels. Certain key technical and professional jobs are now being manned by Zambians.

CSO: 4700/442

RESPONSE TO SOCIAL SECURITY INQUIRY COMMISSION 'OVERWHELMING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] The response to the Kabwe commission of inquiry into the social security schemes has been described as "overwhelming."

When it started gathering evidence in Lusaka last Monday, no one turned up to make submissions and no written reports were filed.

But yesterday commission chairman Mr Basil Kabwe, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, described the response in the areas his commission has so far gathered evidence as "simply fantastic."

The minister urged district governors, Members of Parliament and ward chairmen throughout the country, particularly those in the rural areas to make people understand the subject properly so that they could give evidence when the commissioners toured their areas.

"The subject matter is very important since it concerns man from the cradle to the grave. We would like to appeal to governors and MPs to explain to the people since they depend on them for communication in the rural areas."

Mr Kabwe said his commission would cover rural provinces in case roads became impassable during the rain season before returning to urban centres.

The commission winds up its sittings in Lusaka Province today, with the last sitting in Kafue before going to North-Western Province.

Mr Kabwe said people in Chongwe and Luangwa called on the Party and its Government to promote agricultural production on which people in the rural areas depended.

"Most people felt they would like to be covered by the social security scheme if they were to become farmers."

Mr Kabwe said his commission would go back to Lusaka for more sittings because it did not cover major industries.

CSO: 4700/442

NCCM MAKES PROFIT DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] NCHANGA Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) has made a pre-tax profit of K13.6 million during the financial year ended March 31, its chairman, Mr James Mapoma has announced.

In a statement sent to NCCM shareholders yesterday, Mr Mapoma who is also ZIMCO Director-General also announced that 356,541 tonnes of finished copper were produced during the financial year under review as compared to 359,816 tonnes last year.

But he noted that while 1,122 tonnes of cobalt were produced during the same financial year, the substantial reduction in the pre-tax profit cast dark clouds over the company's ability to survive the current financial difficulties.

However, Mr Mapoma hoped for a bright future taking into consideration that there was the proposed merger of NCCM and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) into Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

He attributed the reduction in the pre-tax profit to world economic recession and inflation.

He said copper prices during the year were much lower than in 1960s and 70s adding that the average cash settlement price for copper wirebars on the London Metal Exchange declined to K1,578 per tonne compared to K1,705 per tonne in the previous financial year.

But another major adverse factor, Mr Mapoma said, was the loss incurred at Broken Hill Division of K12.5m during the financial year and resulted into a bigger loss of K20.5m in the year under review.

On cobalt sales, Mr Mapoma said only 578 tonnes out of the total production for the financial year under review were sold compared to sales of 1,285 tonnes in the previous financial year.

He said the Western world's consumption of the metal declined by nearly 12 percent in 1980 to about 19,000 tonnes and that major producers suffered a sharp reduction in their cobalt sales.

SUNFLOWER BAGS REMAIN UNSOLD FOR TWO YEARS

Makasa's Disclosure

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 [no page given]

[Text] Over 60,000 bags of sunflower have been lying unsold for two years at four depots in the Southern Province, Member of the Central Committee, Mr Kapasa Makasa disclosed yesterday.

Mr Makasa expressed at the pile-up of the crop and has now demanded to know the capacity of the Refined Oil Products (ROP) 1975 Limited to ascertain whether the company was unable to purchase all the sunflower produced.

This came to light during a tour of main and rural depots by Mr Makasa, who is the chairman of the Rural Development Sub-committee of the Central Committee.

"I want to know the capacity of the company and also whether they no longer import raw materials used to manufacture cooking oil.

"If we are still importing cooking oil, I would like to know why this crop cannot be utilised by ROP," he said.

The MCC, who was in the province from Wednesday to Saturday last week, gave the breakdown of the unsold bags as follows: Monze 40,590, Choma 13,406, Kaleya 6,609 and Mazabuka 269. He also inspected depots in Pemba.

The MCC also clarified an earlier report by ZANA in which it was stated that K150 million was needed to pay farmers in Southern Province. In fact, the amount needed is K50 million.

Namboard Spokesman Explains Zambia Stockpile

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] ROP's non-purchase of local sunflower has been responsible for the creation of Namboard's two-year-old stockpile of the crop in the Southern Province.

A Namboard spokesman said that ROP had failed to purchase the crop from Namboard in the last two years causing the 60,000 bag stockpile in the province.

"The inability of our sister company to purchase the crop has been responsible for the stockpile in the province," he said.

The spokesman added that the stockpile can be expected to grow for as long as ROP continues to fail to purchase the sunflower produced by local farmers.

He said that Namboard was under national obligation to purchase the crop from whatever farmers produce it and would not stop despite ROP's failure to purchase the crop.

"We are still buying the crop and stocks will continue to grow for as long as ROP does not purchase it from us," he said.

The spokesman dispelled suggestions that the crop be exported saying that the present quantity was inadequate for sale to outside markets.

The spokesman added that the current inconsistency in the supply of cooking oil further put the viability of such a move in question.

"How do we start exporting sunflower seed when people are still queueing up for cooking oil at our shops?" he asked.

Member of the Central Committee responsible for rural development, Mr Kapasa Makasa is determined to find out why ROP has not bought the crop.

In a press report yesterday following his tour of four rural depots in the Southern Province, Mr Makasa demanded to know why ROP has not bought the crop from Namboard.

CSO: 4700/442

'PROBLEM OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS NATIONAL DISASTER'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Zambia has an "army" of almost a million school dropouts, according to a University of Zambia resident tutor for Southern Province, Mr Ronald Iliamupu.

He said banditry, crime and other vices which are a source of social and political instability will keep rising unless an effective solution to the rising number of school drop-outs was found.

Mr Iliamupu said Zambia was sitting on a time bomb because of her educational system which continued to "inject" thousands of children in the streets every year.

He said in a lecture he delivered to a Party women's conference in Livingstone that the problem of school drop-outs was a national disaster.

"What do Party leaders suggest as a solution? Shall we continue to feel proud to blow the Humanism trumpet as leaders when such a situation continues to prevail in our country?" he asked.

He likened the present educational system to a train which travelled on a single track bound for one destination, but ejected most of its passengers without stopping at several points along the route.

"Zambia is sitting on a time-bomb as far as the future of the youth is concerned. And unless practical steps are taken soon, this bomb will explode," Mr Iliamupu warned.

He said in 1977, over 120,000 children completed Grade Seven, but only 20,000 secured places into Form One. About 100,000 were therefore "thrown in the streets."

The resident tutor said the same number "was kicked out in the "cold" in 1978/79. Last year over 143,000 children completed grade seven and only 22,021 obtained places in Form One.

"Again out of 24,693 Form Three pupils in 1980, only 10,156 went to Form Four. Over 14,000 are out in the streets as "mishanga boys."

He said these boys would soon be adults who needed employment, housing, money and clothing.

"If the nation fails to give them a stable future, will it be surprising if we experience increased crime, violence and all vices that cause social and political instability?" Mr Iliamupu asked.

He said there was need to organise seminars, short courses, workshops and conferences for parents at which solutions to the dilemma of children could be searched.

CSO: 4700/442

BRIEFS

ZAIRIAN LEADER FOR TALKS--Zaire's political commissioner and governor for Shaba region Mr Citoyen Mandungu Bula, arrives in Kitwe by road today for a five-day visit and talks with Copperbelt Central Committee Member Mr Alex Shapi. A spokesman for Mr Shapi's office said in Ndola yesterday that the two leaders would hold talks in Kitwe on bilateral relations and visit farms and industries in Kitwe and Ndola after holding a joint rally at Mokambo border. The spokesman could not shed light on what the talks would cover but smuggling is expected to be on the agenda. Of late there has been a public outcry for a halt to smuggling of essential commodities into Zaire by Zambians and Zaireans. Most armed robbers have always escaped into Zaire. Last month Mufulira Division of Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) erected iron gates at entry points into the town for motorists from Ndola, Kitwe and Mokambo and concrete blocks in main streets in a bid to seal off escape routes used by gun-men. Apart from official talks, the two leaders will address a public meeting at Mokambo border on Thursday and on Friday Mr Shapi will take his visitor to Indeni petroleum refinery and Zambia Sugar Company. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 81 p 7]

SAUDI OIL IMPORTS' INCREASE--Zambia's oil imports from Saudi Arabia have increased by almost 700 percent within eight years, President Kaunda disclosed in Taif yesterday. Speaking to a news conference with the Saudi Press before departure for home, the President admitted that Zambia was facing grave economic problems. The high oil import bill, worldwide inflation, low copper prices, meagre agricultural output due to bad weather and the war situation prevailing in southern Africa were some of the negative factors. Although he praised Saudi efforts to keep oil prices down, Dr Kaunda said developing countries like Zambia found it a battle to survive. For instance, Zambia spent 30 million US dollars on oil imports but the figure was now around 204 million dollars. "Our foreign exchange situation is very bad," he said. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 1]

FUEL TO ZIMBABWE--Zambia has started supplying fuel to Zimbabwe to alleviate an acute shortage in that country. ZIMCO executive director for Transport and Energy, Mr Patrick Chisanga confirmed this in Lusaka yesterday, adding that it was a temporary measure aimed at helping a sister country. "We do not have much fuel to spare, we have our own problems here regarding oil and we are just helping our brothers in Zimbabwe temporarily," Mr Chisanga said. Mr Chisanga pointed out that the supplying of fuel to Zimbabwe did not mean that Zambia had a lot of oil to spare. He did not disclose the quantity being exported. Zimbabwe is facing fuel shortages especially diesel and this has led to the curtailment of the number of

buses operating in many towns while some transport companies were asked to cut-down on their fleets to save fuel. Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge warned recently that the country would impose fuel rationing because it was having difficulties with its fuel supplies. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 81 p 1]

STATE FARM'S PROGRESS--The proposed state farm in Mumbwa district is to become operational this year and 200 hectares of land have already been cleared in readiness for planting. This was confirmed by district agricultural officer, Mr Mwemba Miyoba who accompanied Central Province member of the Central Committee Mr Pius Kasutu to inspect the farm site. Mr Miyoba said that more than 250 hectares could have been cleared by the end of this month but this could not be possible due to a breakdown of machinery. Mr Miyoba assured Mr Kasutu that the 250 hectares would however be cleared by mid-September as the machinery has now improved. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/442

WHITES SAID TO BE ON COLLISION COURSE WITH NATIONALISM

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2824, 1 Sep 81 p 25

[Text] Salisbury, August 29--Zimbabwe's rich and privileged white tribe has not exactly lost its head, but 16 months after the inauguration of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's quasi-socialist government the former ruling group seems to be on a new collision course with black nationalism.

In the past week the white minority has witnessed a build up towards a one-party state, a ban on emigrant export of household goods, warnings that dual citizenship will soon be abolished, and a call by Mr. Mugabe for a politicised education system, with children encouraged to join his party.

Whites are also worried about their share certificates. The bottom has fallen out of the local stock market, which is stagnant because of the lack of foreign confidence.

Today a new attack on Mr. Mugabe's policies came from former Prime Minister Ian Smith, the white leader for 20 years, who guided the whites through a seven-year bush war that left more than 25,000 people dead.

In an interview Mr. Smith warned that the economy was in "a very serious condition and deteriorating daily", and he warned that it was "very near to becoming chaotic".

Destructive Road

The Republican Front leader, whose party holds all 20 reserved white seats in the 100-member House of Assembly, predicted that essential commodities would soon be unobtainable and that Zimbabwe would follow the "same destructive road" as other independent African states.

He blamed the "breakdown" of the national rail system on government "inefficiency and mishandling". The "movement of goods has developed such a logjam that before long people are not going to have the basic necessities of life", Mr. Smith warned.

After independence in April last year Prime Minister Mugabe embarked on a policy of reconciliation with the whites, who remain the backbone of the economy, and control the important mining and agricultural sectors.

But they have continued to "vote with their feet", and are still leaving the country at the rate of 1,500 a month.

Mr. Mugabe now finds himself torn between the whites who say his mild socialist reforms are coming too fast, and blacks who bitterly complain that changes are not swift enough.

Political observers believe that Mr. Mugabe has lost significant support among the land-hungry blacks in rural areas, where 75 per cent of the population live. There have been suggestions that in the event of an immediate election the Prime Minister could even lose his overall majority. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/457

DECISION TO BAN EMIGRANTS FROM EXPORTING FURNITURE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Those Who Stay Are More Important"]

[Text] The decision to ban emigrants from exporting certain household goods will no doubt be seen by many people as another example of Government's determination to "turn Zimbabwe into a prison."

The moans will be loud, clear, and totally unjustified.

The edict covers refrigerators, deepfreezers, stoves, washing machines, high fidelity and stereo equipment and lounge and dining room suites. Exceptions have been made in the case of people who brought their furniture into the country, or in the case of family heirlooms.

But despite the feeling of claustrophobia being created by increasingly tight emigration regulations, the ban is justified.

Circumventing

For many years, the export of furniture and other household goods has been an effective way of circumventing foreign exchange regulations.

To make matters worse, many of the goods people were taking with them were in increasingly short supply, and every stove, refrigerator or stereo set taken out of the country meant more pressure on local prices.

It is very doubtful that by introducing the ban Government was trying to force people into staying in Zimbabwe.

Not For Them

But many Zimbabweans have decided that, for one reason or another, the country is no longer for them. So be it. But Government has quite rightly decided that people who remain in the country are far more important than those who want to leave.

By plugging up an obvious gap in its exchange control regulations, Government has in fact told those who are staying, "Why should you be penalised by the actions of others?" How can anyone disagree with that?

POSSIBILITY OF IMPROVED TRADE WITH KENYA DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

TRADE between Kenya and Zimbabwe could boom and result in mutual benefits if foreign currency and transport problems can be overcome, according to a Kenyan trade official Mr Morgan Githinji.

Interviewed yesterday at the end of a visit by a 13-man Kenyan trade delegation, Mr Githinji, who led the party, said the group was satisfied with the contacts it had made with Zimbabwean businessmen and was hopeful a flourishing two-way trade would be developed.

"Although our economies have a lot in common," he added, "there are still many areas where they are complementary, rather than in competition."

"This is an export-orientated delegation: so we are interested in finding which manufactured products we can sell here and what raw materials are available."

There was obviously a market for some of Zimbabwe's manufactured goods in Kenya and teams and individual businessmen from this country were opening up that market.

Mr Githinji's team was looking for mineral products to import into metal-poor Kenya so that country could continue to develop its industry. Agricultural machinery was another possible Zimbabwe export, as was

maize and wheat.

But food would be a short-term export, for Kenya was usually a food exporter herself and was only short because of a run of bad seasons and droughts.

Included in possible Kenyan exports to Zimbabwe were: soda ash, sisal products, paper, pencils, school equipment, sports goods, fluorospar, insecticides, certain textiles, medical and veterinary products, chemicals, fish and seed.

Mr Githinji said he and a colleague had come out to Zimbabwe on a survey visit, hiring a local firm of industrial and commercial consultants to examine those areas where trade was possible.

Businessmen in Kenya had then been approached and a team formed up with the backing of KETA, an agency of the department of foreign trade in the Kenyan Ministry of Commerce.

A common problem for both countries was the shortage of foreign currency and the tight controls needed to ensure priorities were met. That was a major reason why the trade had to be two-way.

Transport was another, although less important problem. At a seminar the Kenyans were told of road, sea and air transport services and were advised to use the Mozambique ports, the natural route for their products.

SUCCESS OF BINDURA-DARWIN COOPERATIVE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] MEMBERS of the Bindura-Darwin co-operative are taking their agricultural produce to marketing depots at lower costs than non-members in the area who use private transport.

Depending on the distance from a marketing depot, transport charges agreed upon by the respective committees for the societies who belong to the co-operative vary from 55c to 80c to carry a bag of maize, and between \$1.75 and \$3 for a bale of cotton.

Overall profits from the exercise are distributed so that the committees take 70 percent and the union 30 percent.

For farmers outside the movement, charges are pegged by individual transporters and they have complained that prices are exorbitant. Some transporters charge as much as \$1 to carry a bag of maize over a short distance and \$7 for a bale of cotton.

The co-operative's truck calls at central points serving sister societies and collects farm produce for delivery to the depots of the Grain Marketing Board and Cotton Marketing Board.

Committees of the member societies decide on the rate of handling charges, and they retain the bulk of the profit while a small proportion goes to the mother union to cover its operating costs.

Instead of waiting for payment from the marketing boards, the umbrella union gets confirmation that the produce has been delivered and pays the farmer on the spot, recovering the money when the cheque is received from the boards.

The union also services the stop orders. Agricultural Finance Corporation loans are channelled through the union with a big reduction of administrative costs.

Union manager Mr Peter Mujaranji said: "From what I have ex-

perienced since I have been here for the last six months, the most important thing is that people have to get the co-operative orientation so that they really understand what a co-operative can do for them.

"Our co-operative is a non-profit making organisation. It is there to do service to people."

The union was formed 10 years ago and has now a membership of 70 000 small-scale and rural farmers in 52 primary societies affiliated to it.

The mother union takes orders from these sister organisations, purchases the requirements from throughout the country and delivers them to central points, decided by committees, in various parts of the region.

Mr Mujaranji said it requires at least 10 farmers to form a society to be affiliated to the union. Each member pays a capital fee of \$2, which will be repaid at withdrawal, plus 50c joining fee.

Apart from handling charges, nothing more is paid.

GRAIN PRODUCTION FALLING TOO RAPIDLY, SAYS GPA

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Consumption of wheat is outstripping production so rapidly that the Grain Producer's Association has predicted severe shortages within three years unless growers are offered more incentive for the winter crop.

GPA Chairman, Mr Bill Francis, said in an interview that present stocks, together with 16 000 tonnes imported from the United States, will take the country through this year and "maybe" through the next. But in the years following supply will not meet demand unless the wheat hectareage increases by 10 000 hectares annually.

He explained that this year's imported wheat from America was part of a "back to back" aid programme whereby this country, for its part, contracted to ship 21 000 tonnes of maize to Zambia.

Production

According to GPA estimates 200 000 tonnes of wheat will be consumed this marketing year, and this figure is expected to rise sharply in the future. Production, however, is not keeping pace, with only 160 000 tonnes produced last year, and between 170 000 and 180 000 tonnes grown this year.

Profitable

Because other crops, notably maize and sugar, are substantially more profitable, there has been a massive swing away from wheat, especially in the major production area of the lowveld. In the last two to three years the total hectareage of land irrigated for wheat has dropped from 44 000 hectares to about 34 000 hectares.

Bonus

Wheat producers this year were paid \$165 a tonne plus a \$25 a tonne bonus for any increase over 25% of last year's crop. But, said Mr Francis, this was still not a sufficient inducement for farmers. In order to bring new land into wheat production and meet the indications of consumer trends, growers will need at least \$200 a tonne.

The capital investment for irrigating land works out at about \$2 000 a hectare, including the costs of dam construction, pumps and pipeline. In addition to higher prices, therefore, farmers will also require the formation of special finance schemes similar to the old Farm Irrigation Fund, by which the Agriculture Finance Corporation offered long-term low-interest loans solely for irrigation programmes.

CSO: 4700/459

SMUGGLING OF BEEF OVER LIMPOPO REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ZIMBABWE is losing at least \$150 000 a month through illegal meat exports across the Limpopo, said the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, during the weekend.

The culprits are white farmers who deserted Zimbabwe after independence, he said, and who were bent on sabotaging the beef industry through these illegal exports of beef to South Africa.

A few individuals were involved. All such culprits were now South African residents but owned farms in Zimbabwe, mostly cattle ranches in the Limpopo valley and Beitbridge areas.

But some local resident cattle ranchers are starting to be involved in the racket, said the deputy minister.

He said the former Zimbabwean farmers used meat import licences they could easily obtain in South Africa by returning

to their farms and killing their cattle, then ferrying the meat through Beitbridge or across temporary bridges over the Limpopo.

"We are aware there is an illegal temporary bridge that is operated 45 km west of Beitbridge and has been used for such trips as well as carrying furniture and belongings of other people 'gapping' it out of the country," he said.

He also alleged that small aircrafts were taking off regularly from unmonitored landing strips.

"These small planes ferry valuable belongings across the border and can be possibly used to bring unwanted goods into the country," said Mr Mvenge.

The meat that was crossing the border illegally was more than 150 000 kg a month, he said, and could be valued at \$1 a kg.

Mr Mvenge called for the immediate formation and deployment of a border guard force to patrol

the whole Limpopo valley and the monitoring of all landing strips in the country.

"Aircraft landing and taking off at the owner's pleasure without being monitored could cost the country a lot of wealth drained out illegally," he said.

The Matabeleland branch chairman of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Rob Sayers, last night disputed the story.

When asked what his reaction would be if it was in fact true that farmers were engaged in illegal exports of meat Mr Sayers said he would not even have any reaction as he considered such a thing could never happen.

"I do not believe such a thing happens at all. Certainly not with CFU farmers, the union does not encourage any illegal activities," he said.

The chairman of the Beitbridge Farmers' Association, Mr W. Ferguson was unavailable for comment.

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MERGED FARMING SERVICE STARTS RECRUITING DRIVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

CONEX and Devag have merged to become an agricultural extension agency called Agritech, the Deputy Secretary for Agriculture, Dr Dexter Chavunduka, announced in Salisbury yesterday.

The merger, establishment and structure of the new body had been approved and the Ministry of Agriculture was interviewing senior officers for various posts in the new department, Agricultural Technical Services.

He was speaking to the Mashonaland North regional meeting of the Natural Resources Board and amplifying his remarks in an interview afterwards.

There would be very little change, he said, because of the different training of officials of the former departments at the lowest level of organisation and most farmers would continue dealing with the people they had always known.

Those members of Devag (the Department of Agricultural Development) who had been involved in non-agricultural rural development would stay with the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development.

"We don't want to get

involved with bridge-building and all that," said Dr Chavunduka. "Our job will be purely agricultural although we will, of course, continue working very closely with the other ministry."

Resettlement areas would be decided by Lands, planned by Agriculture, developed infra-structurally by Lands and then both ministries would develop them in their various fields.

"As you see, we are going to have to work very closely together. But we have done so all along. Conex (the Department of Conservation and Extension) has done much of the planning for resettlement."

There were plans to double the size of Agritech over the next few years to give greater coverage, especially among smallscale farmers.

Now that all agricultural agencies were in a single ministry it was possible to link research and extension work far more closely.

Dr Chavunduka said he was looking at a scheme whereby a research team would be based in each major area, capable of solving problems brought by extension assistants.

BRIEFS

DOCTORS' BUSH TOURS--The Government is considering introducing weekend stints in rural hospitals and clinics for doctors employed in Government ministries, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said yesterday. He told the Republican Front MP for Bulawayo North, Mr Denis Walker, that there were 16 doctors in the country's 55 rural districts and most of these were missionaries. "Hence the need to reorient our doctors so that they can start by practising in the rural areas," he said. "Nobody has said they should not practise in the cities. Of course they must come to the cities for specialisation--but only eventually and not at the beginning." Mr Walker interjected: "Why don't you yourself go and practise there?" Dr Ushewokunze a medical doctor by profession, replied: "Actually, we're going to do stints over weekends in the rural areas. Every doctor in the various ministries is going to embark on this on a self-reliance basis." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 81 p 1]

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